LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

Vol. XXIV.

[March 21 to April 2, 1979/Phalguna 2 to 11, 1900 (Saka)]

Seventh Session, 1979/1900-1901 Saka)

(Vol. XXIV contains Nos. 21—30

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Sixth Series, Volume XXIV, Seventh Session, 1979/1901 (Saka)]

No. 26, Tuesday, March 27, 1979/Chaitra 6, 1901 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 490, 492 to 494, 496 and 497	1—24
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 491, 495 and 498 to 510	24—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4801 to 4853, 4855 to 4857, 4859 to 4922, 4924 to 4962, 4964 to 4968 and 4970 to 5000	38—233
Statement correcting Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2087 dated 6-3-1979	233—36
Re. Record of the proceedings of the House dated 22-3-1979	237
Papers laid on the Table	238—41
Message from Rajya Sabha	241-42
Special Courts Bill—	
Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments	242
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported serious situation arising out of the demolition of churches etc. by the authorities in Arunachal Pradesh	242—267
Shri V. M. Sudheeran	243—248
Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal	243
Shri H. M. Patel	247—266
Shri A. C. George	250—261
Shri A. Bala Pajanor	247—265
Shri P. A. Sangma	262—265
Public Accounts Committee—	
Hundred and seventeeth report	267

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Columns
Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-eighth report	268
Committee on Public undertakings—	
Twenty-third Report	268
Matters under rule 377—	
(*i*) Research work under University Grants Commission— Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi	269-70
(*ii*) Expansion and diversification of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, factory at Udyogmandal, Kerala— Shri K. A. Rajan	270-71
(*iii*) Hunger strike by employees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Pusa, New Delhi— Shri Shiv Narain Sarsonia	271-72
(*iv*) Reported explosion and fire in Naptha Plant of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Udyogmandal, Kerala— Shri A. C. George	273—74
Demands for Grants, 1979-80	
Ministry of Defence	274
Shri Yadvendra Dutt	274—77
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	277—82
Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan	282—89
Prof. Sher Singh	289—95
Dr. Saradish Roy	295—98
Shri Raj Narain	298—313
Shri P. K. Kodiyan	313—17
Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik	317—24
Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi	324—32
Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi	333—37
Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia	337—41
Shri Vayalar Ravi	341—45
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria	345—51
Shri Durga Chand	351—56
Shri Surendra Bikram	356—62
Shri Manohar Lal	362—68
Shri Jagjivan Ram	368

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 27, 1979/Chaitra 6, 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steps to protect Interests of Depositors in Companies

*490. SHRI R.K. MHALGI :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to take steps to protect the interests of depositors in public and private companies ;

(b) whether Government are aware that some companies offer high rates of interesst to attract deposits and some retired persons and middle class families invest in deposits in such companies lured by high rates of imerest and after paying interest for a year or two, some of these companies neither pay the interest nor return the capital, putting these families to considerable hardship ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to save the poor people particularly the retired persons who have invested in deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Department of Company Affairs is concerned with acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies which come within the ambit of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956. The High Powered Expert Committee set up by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajindar Sachar has made certain recommendations in Chapter IV of its Report on the question of acceptance of deposits from public by private limited companies and in Chapter X of its Report regarding the measures to be taken to further safeguard the interests of depositors in public limited companies. A copy of the said Report was laid on the Table of the house on 30th August 1978. These recommendations are under the active consideration of the Government and an amending legislation on these and other recommendations, as necessary, will be introduce in due course.

(b) The rates of interest offered on deposits by the companies are usually higher than the rates offered by the banks. From a large number of complaints received from depositors Government is aware that certain companies have failed to refund deposits on maturity nor paid interest thereon. It is likely that such depositors include retired persons and members of middle class families.

(c) On the basis of the recommendations of a Study Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India under the chairmanship of Shri J.S. Raj, the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, have already been amended in March 1978 requiring non-banking non-financial companies to indicate in the advertisements inviting deposits, in addition to summarised financial position of the Company, the amount which the company can raise by way of deposits, the aggregate deposits held and the amount of deposits which are overdue for repayment so that an intending depositor would be able to judge for himslef whether he should make a deposit in the company. Each deposit-accepting non-banking non-financial company is also required to deposit or invest by 30th April eachyear, 10% of its deposits maturing during the year ending 31st March next following and such amounts can be utilised only for repayment of deposits.

Further action to safeguard the interests of depositors will be taken as indicated in (a) above and such action will cover all categories of depositors who deposit money in non-banking non-financial companies.

SHRI R.K. MHALGI : It has been stated in the reply that large number of complaints are received from the depositors and the Government is aware that certain companies have failed to refund deposit on maturity, not have paid interest thereon. May I know from the hon. Minister the approximate number of such complaints and the names of such companies which have failed to pay the interest as well as the deposit amount on maturity ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : I would not be able to give the number of complaints because the number is very large.

SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Is that number in thousands ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : If a specific notice is given with regard to the number of complaints, we will find out the number of complaints that we have received.

I may inform the hon. Member that in suitable cases, prosecutions are launched whenever there is a violation of the provisions of the Companies Act in regard to the deposits. And upto 31st December, 1978, prosecutions have been sanctioned in 66 cases out of which prosecutions have actually been launched against 51 companies and in five of these cases, the courts have already imposed penalty etc.

SHRI R.K. MHALGI : May I know what are the main recommendations of Justice Sachar Committee ? Do they include the deposit insurance scheme which was introduced after the failure of Palai Central Bank ?

MR. SPEAKER : The report has been placed on the Table of the House. It is accessible from the records .

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Have the Government accepted the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and are they ready to introduce a Bill in this session itself ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : The recommendations of the Rajmdar Sachar Committee are numerous. They are at present under consideration of the Government. Government is in the process of taking decision on those recommendations. But the Government expects that in the current session, one Bill not covering all the recommendations but many of the recommendations, is likely to be introduced.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : The answer to Part (B) of the question mentions that from a large number of complaints received from depositors, Government is aware that certain companies have failed to refund deposits on maturity nor paid interest thereon and in reply to Part (c), certain steps have been mentioned. I would like to know whether in order to achieve the desired objective, the Government proposes to amend the criminal law of the country like the Indian Penal Code to punish very severely the parties who defraud the depositors through fraudulent mehtods or by absconding ? Whether Government proposes to introduce compulsory deposit insurance scheme covering deposits over Rs. 5000/ ? If not, the reasons.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : So far as the amendment of the Penal Code is concerned, there is no intention to amend the Penal Code because so far as the violation of the provisions of the Companies Act to secure the interest of the depositors is concerned, it is a contravention of the Companies Act for which there is adequate provision for punishment etc.

So far as the case of express fraud is concerned, that way if it is covered by the provisions of cheating, then it is already covered by the Penal Code. But many a times, what happens is that the company does not defraud but the company under a certain expectation takes deposits but thereafter, the code of business of the company does not place itself in such a position as to be able to repay.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do you defend the cheats ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : If answering a question in Parliament is defending the cheats, I am defending the cheats. All I am saying is how these frauds arise. These frauds arise in two kinds of ways. That is why, all kinds of safeguards are being introduced and many other safeguards are under consideration.

So far as the specific question is concerned, namely, compulsory insurance of the deposits, well, the Rajindar Sachar Committee has not made any recommendation in this regard. The Raj Committee which was appointed by the Reserve Bank and which hadg one into this question, was also against imposition of such a thing.

So far as the deposits in banks are concerned, they are insured and the depositors interest is secured but they carry lesser rate of interest. Now, those who are not satisfied with the rate of interest which the bank gives and under the attraction of higher rate of interest want to go to a company to make deposits, obviously they will have to take certain

risks. Otherwise, there is no question of converting the companies into banks. Therefore, all the expert opinion is against that. After all, it is for a person concerned, the intending depositor, to study the aspects of the company to safeguard his interest so that he may have the fullest information about the financial position of the company, etc. and that in this matter there should be no fraud and deception on him. Necessary safeguards have been introduced to secure his interest. Limits have been imposed to the extent a company can take deposits, etc. but thereafter, it will not be possible to have this scheme.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has got the figures of the total deposits with these companies on 31st December 1978, and further, what is the amount involved where these companies could not fulfil the obligations during the last six years ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, according to the information furnished by the Registrars of Companies during November 1978 and December 1978, on the basis of returns of deposits as on 31st March 1978 filed with them, 99 public limited companies and 41 private limited companies out of 1724 public limited companies and 2450 private limited companies which had received deposits, failed to repay deposits on maturity although claimed. The above figures do not include those defaulting companies which might not have filed their returns of deposits. According to the information furnished by the Registrars of Companies, between September, 1978, and November 1978, 1724 public limited companies and 2450 private limited companies have filed returns of deposits as on 31st March 1978 and the deposits to the extent of Rs. 573 crores and Rs. 45 crores respectively were available with them.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Sir, My second supplementary was about the figures....

MR. SPEAKER : It is the second part of his Supplementary.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : Those figures are not readily available.

श्री चिमन भाई एच० शुक्ल : माननीय मंत्री जी ने चीटर्स को जिस ढंग से डिफेंड किया यह बहुत ही दुख की बात है। गुजरात के अन्दर श्रीनाथ फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन और वसुंधरा कारपोरेशन करोड़ों रुपया लेकर गायब हो गए और पुलिस ने जब तक कम्प्लेंट आगे न आए, केस लेने से इनकार कर दिया। तो क्या सरकार इस को काग्निजेबल आफेंस बनाना चाहती है जिस से कि पुलिस डायरेक्ट ऐक्शन ले सके क्यों कि हिन्दुस्तान मे ऐसा फ्राड चल रहा है। यह कहना कि लोग इन्टरेस्ट के लोभ में जा रहे हैं मुनासिब नही है। सिटिजन्स को प्रोटेक्ट करना गवर्नमेंट की भी ड्यूटी है। लोग तो फंस जाएंगे लेकिन उन फंसाने वालों को कोई कुछ करने वाला है या नही इस कंट्री मे ? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस को काग्निजेबल आफेंस बनाना चाहते है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण . किस चीज को काग्निजेबल आफेंस बनाने की मांग कर रहे है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . . .

जैसा मैने माननीय सदस्य को बताया, जहा तक धोखा देने की बात है, जो चीटिंग मे आता है वह तो काग्निजेबल आफेंस है ही। वह पीनल कोड के अन्दर है। अगर किसी ने धोखा देकर, झूठ बात कह कर डिपाजिट लिया है तो वह तो चीटिंग की डेफिनीशन मे आ ही जाता है और वह तो आफेंस है ही, उसके लिए पीनल कोड में प्राविजन है। लेकिन जो ऐसे केसेज है कि जिसमे डेलिबरेटली डिफ्राड नही किया है और फिर भी डिपाजिट नही दे सके है, जैसे कि कोई कर्जदार होता है, वह किसी से रुपया लेता है, धोखा देने की नियत से नही लेता है, लेकिन कुछ परेशानी हो जाने की वजह से नही दे पाता है, उस के लिए कम्पनीज ऐक्ट में प्राविजन किया जा रहा है। उस के लिए बहुत से सेफगार्डस किए गए हैं, 1975 से लेकर वह सेफगार्डस आगे और बढ़ाए गए है, 77 मे और बढ़ाए गए है और फिर 78 मे बढ़ाए गए है। यह भी किया गया है कि जितने अगले साल मे डिपाजिट्स मैच्योर होंगे फाइनेंशियल ईयर में, उस का दस परसेंट हर कम्पनी को डिपाजिट करना होगा 30 अप्रैल से पहले, एक महीने के अन्दर जिस से कि डिपाजिटर को ऐसी किसी परेशानी का सामना न करना पडे ।

Steel Rolling Units Lying Closed

*492. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 200 small scale stainless steel re-rolling units in the country are lying closed down due to the Government's policy of allowing imports of stainless steel sheets;

(b) whether the re-rollers want imports to be banned;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(d) whether Government are considering to change the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) Government do not have any information to indicate that 200 small scale stainless steel re-rolling units are lying closed down due to Government's policy of allowing import of stainless steel.

(b) Representations have been received suggesting imposition of a complete ban on import of stainless steel sheets and strips.

(c) and (d) . Government do not consider that there is any justification, at present to make any changes as the existing import policy is considered to be fair and equitable to all the parties concerned.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : This question was to be answered some days back and you were kind enough to transfer it because the State Minister was not in a position to convince the House. But now the same answer is given. The only thing is, old wine is in a new bottle.

MR. SPEAKER : What is important is wine and not the bottle.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Old wine is always better.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : 200 steel re-rolling units are already closed and about 1000 such units are about to be closed. Last time, the question was whether the Government has already sought information about the closures from different States and Union territories. He has not given answer to that. He says that there is no information whatsoever. Have they sought information from different States about the closures? If so, what information has been obtained?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : The answer given by my colleague, the Minister of State last time was the same answer that I have given. 'New wine in an old bottle or old wine in a new bottle' is a matter of choice, it is a matter of his choice and not my choice. But the fact of the matter remains that we have enquired it from all the State Governments and the Union territories, from the Development Commissioners of the Small Scale Industries and they have reported—leave alone 1000 or 200 units being closed—that they have no information that even one registered unit is closed.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : The Union Government has got information as per the hon. Minister that no such units have been closed for want of raw-material. This is quite wrong. I do not know how he got this information. Since the Union Government has decided to import 20,000 steel strips for 1978-79 on account of the crisis in the utensil industry, is the Government prepared to review its policy so that the crisis in the industry is overcome ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I do not know whether the hon. Member is aware that after this Government came into office, we reduced the price of imported stainless steel. The result is that we are giving stainless steel through the MMTC, which is under the Commerce Ministry since it is under the Government, I am replying at Rs. 57 a kg. to the small scale units and last year because of less imports, they were selling utensils, the House will be surprised to know, the so-called small scale manufacturers whose case the hon. Member is pleading, were selling at 100 or 120 rupees a kg. I think by this time, they are no longer small scale in terms of profitability. However, then, I decided to import more, the Government decided to import more and the prices came down to a reasonable figure of Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 a kg for the stainless steel utensils. That is the position today and the policy need not be changed because this is quite equitable for the plant at Durgapur, a Government plant. They have balanced their cost; their profitability, and the imported price, all these are determined by a Pricing Committee of the Ministry of Commerce.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं, उन्हें मालूम होगा कि स्टेनलेस स्टील का काटा बहुत सारी बोगस फर्म्स को दिया गया है जोकि बर्तन या यूटेसिल्स नहीं बनाती हैं, खास तौर से तमिलनाडु और कई स्टेट्स में

ऐसी बहुत शिकायतें हैं तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आपने इंक्वायरी की है ? (व्यवधान) मेरा मतलब तामिलनाडु, दिल्ली और दूसरी स्टेट्स से है । ऐसी बहुत सी बोगस कन्सर्ज हैं, जो रीअल कन्ज्यूमर नहीं हैं और उस कोटे को दूसरों को बेच देती हैं । क्या आप के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस तरह का बोगस कोटा सैंकड़ों लोगों को दिया गया था जो कन्ज्यूमर की तरह से बर्तन नहीं बनाती हैं, जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बर्तनों के दाम बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं और जैसा आप ने खुद ही कहा है कि इसमें प्राफीटिअरिंग बहुत होता है ; मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि स्टेनलेस स्टील के लिये आप ने कुछ मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज को यहां पर इजाजत दी है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान में स्टेनलेस स्टील बनायें ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : He has gone from small scale to multi-nationals.

MR. SPEAKER : That is one of the permanent features.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Stainless Steel is allotted by MMTC of the Commerce Ministry on registration by consumers, and it is allotted according to their requirements by a Committee which sort of plans it, under the MMTC and the Ministry of Comerce. The prices are also fixed by the Ministry of Commerce of its Pricing Committee. As I said earlier if the Hon. Member had listened to me carefully—when I imported less, the prices levied by the small scale industries were jacked up to Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per k.g. while we were supplying them stainless steel at Rs. 57 per k.g. Therefore, it was decided to import more, and the prices came down to Rs. 80 to Rs. 90/- per kg.

There is no control on sale of finished goods like utensils, hardware and things like that. There is no need for it also. By this mechanism of import we can see that in the market there is no shortage of this particular item and the consumer does not pay an unnecessary amount.

MR. SPEAKER : What he has asked is about the so-called bogus firms.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : So far as bogus firms are concerned, there is no report with me. Bogus firms are not always bogus firms because they take the goods and then sell them in the market. But, then, it is already available. So, there can be any number of people who want to produce goods which are already available. Therefore, I made it more available by importing more. That is why, one of the demand of the small-scale people to ban imports has not been accepted by the Government.

श्री शरद यादव: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ग्वालियर गया था—एक कार्यक्रम में । वहां एक स्टील यार्ड है, जहां लोगों ने बड़े पैमाने पर बोगस फर्में बना रखी हैं और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करते हैं, कोई भी फर्म वहां विजिबिल नहीं है और एक तरह से बड़ी घपले-बाजी चल रही है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उस स्टील यार्ड में लोहे की जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग हो रही है—क्या आप उसकी जांच करायेंगे तथा जो उस जांच से अपराधी पाये जायेंगे—क्या आप उन को सजा देंगे ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Not only about Gwalior but the Hon. Member is talking about steel yards while we are discussing stainless steel, for which there is no yard.

श्री शरद यादव : इसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं है, सिर्फ कास्टन के कम्पोज़ीशन का ही अन्तर है ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : The Hon. Member is an Engineer, but he does not know metallurgy.

SHRI SARAD YADAV : I know metallurgy.

MR. SPEAKER : I am glad to know that you know English also!

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : थोड़ा सा फर्क नहीं है ।

It is not a question of carbon content: it is high chrome nickel content which makes stainless-steel.

Nevertheless, the Iron and Steel Controller has been ordered to search out these bogus firms and black-list them. It is being done every day.

Algerian Cooperation with India in Steel

+

*493. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that Algeria wants to widen her co-operation with India in steel;

(b) if so, India's reaction to the proposal;

(c) the type of cooperation being offered to them;

(d) whether India has such arrangements for cooperation with other countries too; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Satement

Presumably, the reference is to the news report that had appeared in the Hindustan Times on the 19th of January, 1979 and was based on an interview given by Mr. R. Hocine who was the Leader of the three member Algerian Delegation to the Second Consultation Meeting organised by UNIDO on Iron and Steel Industry in New Delhi.

2. The views expressed by Mr. Hocine were similar to those expressed by other representatives of developing countries who had attended the conference that there should be increasing cooperation between developing countries in sharing their technical knowledge, experience, training facilities etc. India had offered to share freely her expertise and experience for assisting other developing countries in their steel production programmes.

3. In pursuance of the above policy, India has been holding continuous dialogues with various developing countries with a view to furthering cooperation with them. In the case of Algeria, one of our public sector undertakings, MECON has had discussions with the Algerian National Iron and Steel Company for establishment of a drawing office and plan design department for their El Hadjar Steel Complex and a proposal for this has already been submitted by MECON. MECON has also signed a convention with the Arab Iron and Steel Union, whose Head Quarter is at Algiers, for providing technical assistance in setting up a consultancy and engineering bureau and for helping in conducting studies, carrying out the designing and engineering of all projects to be undertaken by this Bureau. MECON will also be assisting this union for establishment o a data bank and training of personnel.

4. Similar type of cooperation is being sought with other developing countries also. For example, MECON is the consultant to Government of Nigeria for establishment of a steel plant; they have been commissioned by Syrian Government to prepare a feasibility study for establishment of an iron and steel plant; they have prepared and submitted a preliminary feasibility report to Abudhabi for a sponge iron steel complex.

5. Another Public Sector Undertaking, National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is hopeful of supplying pellets on a long term basis to Indonesia which may be used for manufacturing sponge iron part of which would be purchased by us; NMDC has signed a memorandum of understanding with Government of Nigeria involving cooperation in the field of mining, training of personnel etc.; NMDC are considering sending some technical personnel to Syria for developing their mines; they are also considering providing technical assistance for management of iron ore mines in Liberia.

6. The public sector undertaking Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL) has been assigned works in Libya for construction of a township and school buildings. They have also offered to take up works on steel plants in Nigeria and Iran, civil works in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Algeria etc. The expertise developed by HSCL in civil construction field would be utilised in the execution of these works thereby furthering cooperation between India and other developing countries.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : The statement has to be exhaustive because the question was put like that.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : There are certain ideas on which you are working. This is adoption of new steel making technology based on the use of gas resources of West Asia and establishing complex of production and marketing arrangement between India and West Asian countries. How far have you succeeded in these ideas?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is not only West Asia but with South-East Asia also this arrangement can be made. Wherever the gas is available, we are trying to work it out how to use our ore and their

gas economically so that our ore can go to those countries in the form of pellets and in the form of sponge iron and scraps they can be brought here at a reasonable price for our electric furnaces. Just now the import prices of scrap in the world market are going up so steeply that unless we make proper arrangements again, our electric furnaces are likely to be sick. Therefore, we are exploring all possibilities and also trying to put up direct reduction of non-coking coal base plants in our country—One in Andhra Pradesh and another in Orissa which is under examination to see how we can change the route of steel making from blast furnace through direct reduction.

MR. SPEAKER : Mainly in Assam.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Then we find from the press report that there are some kind of negotiations going on for setting up a steel plant on a compensation basis with Russia. Whether any such negotiation is going on with West Asian Countries?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Sir, that proposal is on the basis of blast furnace, not on sponge.

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : We are aware of idea of our dynamic Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik. The idea of exporting this fine iron ore and bringing it our here as sponge iron for using it in the mini-steel plants was already there during Mr. Malaviya's time. But I am sure our Minister is aware of the acute power shortage in the country. Hardly two or three years back, most of the mini-steel plants in U.P. and in other parts of the country were idle on account of shortage of power. Now, having this in mind, what active steps the hon. Mintiser proposes to take to see that there is no shortage of power?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: My colleague, Mr. P. Ramachandran, Energy Minister, is expanding the power capacity—almost doubling the capacity—in the next five years and there should be no difficulty on that. But India's problems, because of its natural resources, have to be faced. We can generate more power, as much as much as we want from our unlimited resources of steam coal, coking coal. But we cannot go on in this country for the next hundred years producing steel in the blast furnaces because for the use of our iron ore, coking coal is just enough for a limited time and moreover it has a very high ash content and not conducive to go to blast furnaces.

Panel of Legal Advisers to Ministries

*494. SHRI S.R. REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be plased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the panel of legal advisers and standing counsels attached to the various Ministries of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b). There is no panel of Legal Advisers attached to Ministries and Departments. Legal advice is obtained by the various Ministries and Departments from the Ministry of Law or other officers in the employ of the Central Government.

2. The list of Central Government Counsel has been reviewed on more than one occasion. In the case of High Courts, the views of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court are almost invariably taken into account during such review, the primary consideration being the integrity and the ability of the person concerned to present the case of the Government effectively.

SHRI S.R. REDDY : My question was whether the Government have made a review of the panel of legal advisers.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, there is no panel in the Ministry.

SHRI S.R. REDDY : In the High Courts, the Government have appointed advocates. The previous government had appointed some advocates. Now whether this Government has reviewed those panels and changed the advocates.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, it is continuous; it is done in consultation with the Chief Justice of a particular place.

SHRI S.R. REDDY : That is ture. Whether there has been any review thereafter.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : The list of Central Government counsels has been reviewed on more than one occasion. In the case of High Courts, views of the Chief Justice of the High Courts are almost invariably taken into account during such reviews. The primary consideration being the integrity and the ability of the person concerned to present the case of the Government effectively.

Statement

	Main recommendations	Action taken so far	Remarks
Bombay Airport	(1) Use of domestic holding area for handling international passengers.	The Committe during its visit to the site on 17th February, 1979 observed that structural alterations and a bridge over the conveyor belt would be required. Hence it was not found feasible to use this area for handling international passengers.	..
	(2) Construction of temporary Gulf terminal by converting the existing heavy cargo shed.	Conversion of the Cargo shed into a temporary Gulf terminal is in progress.	This work is likely to be completed by October, 1979.
	(3) Construction of the 2nd module of International terminal complex.	The proposal is being submitted to the Public Investment Board shortly.	A decision is expected by the end of May, 1979.
Delhi Airport	(1) Extension of the International arrival hall after removal of old control tower.	..	This work is expected to be taken up in phases during October, 1979 after the old structures are vacated.
	(2) Construction of new International building.	The proposal is being submitted to the Public Investment Board shortly.	A decision is expected by the end of May, 1979.
General	(1) Full manning of the immigration counters.	Ministry of Home Affairs have been requested to take necessary action.	..
	(2) Repositioning of the officers of the Protectorate of Emigrants outside the terminal building.	This was not found possible. Alternate methods to facilitate free flow of passengers are being explored.	..
	(3) Abolition of health checks.	The matter has been discussed with the Health Ministry in order to reduce the delay in health checks.	There are no chances o the abolition of Health checks.
	(4) Prescribing slot timings for operations of airlines.	A study by International Airports Authority of India is in progress to work out in detail slot timings for operation by various airlines without affecting operations of the national carriers.	..

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (c). Although the linked quantity of coal to the power stations in Delhi has not been received in full during the last few months yet there has been practically no reduction in generation of power due to shortage of coal. The shortfall in the supply of coal to the various thermal power stations in the country is due to a number of reasons over the last few months resulting in their earlier stock getting depleted and it has not been possible for the power station authorities to build up sufficient stocks of coal subsequently. Steps have been taken to arrange adequate supplies of coal to the thermal power stations in Delhi. In case of any unlikely shortfall in generation of thermal station in Delhi and consequent shortfall in the power availability to meet the power requirements, assistance will be taken from neighbouring electrical grid. As such there is no fear of any blackout in Delhi.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : After seeing the face of the Minister I feel very affectionate towards him.

This question is regarding inadequate supply of coal to power stations Delhi. The inadequate supply of coal is due to scarcity or non-availability of wagons by the Railway Ministry. Therefore, three Ministries are involved. One is Coal, another is Railways and the third is Industries. To-day I saw that the Industries Minister made a statement that because of non-availability of wagons, our industrial production has come down. This is the collective responsibility of the Government. So one is putting the blame on the other and pleading alibi. The ministries are at loggers head.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The three Ministries are at loggers head. There is no co-ordinated effort to improve the situation to see that these loopholes are plugged.

I would like to know what are the requirements of supply of wagons from the Railway Ministry for the last 1 1/2 years to meet the requirement of thermal project and to stop frequent lock-outs not only in Delhi but also elsewhere in the country? Is it due to confict among yourselves—i.e. among the three Ministries that this has been stagnated at a stage where the intervention of the Parliament is required. I want a full categorical answer.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: There is no conflict between the Ministries in this respect.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have the duty to hear also.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : As far as availability of coal is concerned, ever since this Government came into office, there was no shortage of coal availability in the country. With regard to Delhi Power Stations also, we have got the power stations linked to various collieries. For instance Delhi power stations are linked to North Karanpura Area, Argada Area and Hazaribagh Area. The coal availability in the first area is 4,77,000 ton. In the next area i.e. Argada area, we have got 9.66 lakh tonnes of coal available. In the Hazaribagh area, the power coal is available to the tune of 8.95 lakh tonnes. With regard to Badarpur, the total availability is 28.63 lakh tonnes of power coal. So, with regard to the availability of coal, there is no problem.

(Interruption)

As far as the question of making available enough coal to the Delhi power stations is concerned, all steps are being taken to see that the power stations do not suffer for want of coal. In this country, today, the installed capacity..

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is not my question. Why are you replying a question which has not been asked?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: In Delhi power stations, even though there is depletion of stocks, efforts are being made to see that coal reaches the power stations in adequate quantities We are monitoring almost everyday about the availability of coal. Last month, the Railway Minister and myself had a meeting with the officers of both the Departments to see that adequate supplies were made to the power stations in the country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : First I would like to explain to you that I never questioned the hon. Minister that coal is not available. My question is : "whether he is aware of reports that Delhi faces the prospect of a black-out as its power stations are not supplied with adequate stocks of coal due to shortage of railway wagons". So, my question is very simple. Of course, he is defending himself. It is no use saying that the coal is available at the command of his Ministry. But the question is that the coal should be supplied to the thermal power stations wherever necessary in proper time and in adequate quantities through the railway wagons. What is the coordination and efforts that they have made through the Railway Ministry to see that there is adequate supply of wagons to supply coal to thermal power stations and thus meet and ease the situation in the country. It is no use giving such answers. That is why, I said that

this Ministry has not made any effort with the Ministry of Railways to get adequate supply of wagons to meet the situation. Therefore, my charge against this Ministry is that this is a deliberate..

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot go on making a speech about this. There are others also. You have put the question; that is all right.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want to know whether this Ministry has made any efforts with the Railway Ministry to get adequate supply of wagons in time to meet the situation?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered that question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Please do not come to the rescue of the Minister. Please come to the rescue of the Member. Please give adequate protection to the Member.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think you need any protection.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : I have already answered the question. The coordination is maintained between the Railway Ministry and the Energy Ministry to see that adequate wagons are available to the coal companies to supply coal to the power stations.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : This question probably has been put in various forms in this House to the Railway Minister. I am seeking your protection not only for this House but for various parts of the country. The Railway Minister says that there are enough wagons. The Minister of Energy says that there is enough of coal. Is it not scandalous?

The Minister of Industry says that they cannot get coal for thermal power stations. The Minister of Energy has said just now that there is full coordination and full arrangements have been made for supplying coal to thermal power stations. We want to know the exact position. The Ministers are sitting here. What is happening to this Cabinet? What is happening to this Government? I would like to have a complete statement either from the Minister or from the Prime Minister. Let them not take this House, when you are sitting, for a ride. Let the country know what the real situation is.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : There is a recent advertisement. There is enough coal at the pitheads.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : I have answered not only now, even earlier. (*Interruptions*). I can only assure the House that adequate supplies of coal are made. There may be constraints in movement, and those constraints are being sorted out with the help of the Railways. I can only try to convince the House that adequate supplies of coal are being maintained and it is true that at various stages the supplies are interrupted because of some reason or the other.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order? In the Question Hour there is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)***

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Sir, he was replying and the whole interruption was there. He has not replied completely.

MR. SPEAKER : He said: "We are making every possible arrangement."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I requested you saying that this reply we have received umpteen times. Would you kindly request the Government to let us know in a detailed statement as to how much are the supplies, where are the bottlenecks and how they are sorting out and by what time they are going to do so. We want a statement. I would request you to direct the Government to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I would rather request that a statment may be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यहां क्राइसेस नहीं है जब कि सिर्फ एक दिन का स्टाक यहां थर्मल प्लान्ट के पास है और किसी भी दिन दिल्ली के अन्दर कम्पलीट ब्लैक आउट हो सकता है । इसलिये यह कहना

***Not recorded.

कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है, बिल्कुल गलत बात है ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या थर्मल प्लान्ट के चेयरमैन और जनरल मैनेजर दोनों ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर व रेलवे मिनिस्टर को पिछले 3 महीने मे कम-से-कम 7 बार यह नही लिखा है कि हमारी सिचुएशन बहुत क्रिटिकल है और एक दिन से ज्यादा का स्टाक हमारे पास कोयले का नही है, किसी दिन भी वैगन नही पहुंच सकी तो सारी दिल्ली से डार्कनैस हो जायेगा ? मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना कि ऐसी हालत नही है, गलत बात है ।

मै मन्त्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जब कि उनकी मिनिस्ट्री और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की 3, 4 मीटिंगें पिछले दिनो हो चुकी है और उनमे कोई हल नही निकल सका और कोई नतीजा नही निकल सका, तो ऐसी हालत मे वह इस मामले मे क्या कर रहे है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : Sir about the wagons, my colleague the Railway Minister will be in a better position to make a statement on the railway wagons.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please answer only to Mr. Malhotra's question.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : I am only trying to explain that Delhi will not suffer for want of power.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir he is only talking.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has promised to lay a detailed statement on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*). Don't make a debate about it. I can't answer for you.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tried to give the figures about the availability of coal. I can only say that much, and the only assurance that I can give you is that we will see that Delhi does not suffer for want of power in the coming months.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want you can raise a half-an-hour discussion. (*Interruptions*).

Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

News Item Captioned "Anti T.B. Drugs Go Underground"

*497. SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

SHRI DALPAT SINGH ARASTE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS and FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appeared in "Economic Times" dated February 18, 1979 under the Caption "Anti T.B. Drugs go undergound" ; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken to maintain the supply ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर सिंह यादव) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

दैनिक इकोनामिक टाइम्स मे छपी हुई जिस रिपोर्ट का प्रश्न मे हवाला दिया गया है वह स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन, अर्थात् स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन इंजैक्शन पर आधारित टी० बी० निरोधी फार्मूलेशनों के बारे मे है । यह सच है कि 1977–78 के दौरान एक बल्क औषध—स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन सल्फेट की दुर्लभता के कारण इस फार्मूलेशन की कमी हो गई थी । तथापि वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन सल्फेट की उपलब्धता में स्वदेशी उत्पादन और अधिक आयात के कारण वर्ष 1977–78 से

**Not recorded.

पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है । परिणामस्वरूप टी० बी० निरोधी स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन इंजैक्शन की आम तौर पर कोई कमी नहीं है तथापि यह सम्भव है कि कुछ विशिष्ट ब्राण्डों की कभी-कभी कम सप्लाई हो सकती है ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : It seems the Hon. Minister is highly optimistic about the over-all supply position of anti-TB drugs for 1978-79, but I am very doubtful because of the performance. The whole crux of the problem in this area is the increased demand in excess of the production and installed capacity. If you go through the figures of our requirements for the year 1978-79, it is estimated that the country's requirements of streptomycin is 330 tonnes and last year our production was only 207.86 tons. As it is, there is a gap or shortage of nearly 123 tonnes. This shortage can be built up only in two ways—either by fully utilising the capacity of the existing plants or by import. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he has got a long-term perspective in this matter and in what way he is going to fill up the gap of 130 tonnes shortage in 1977-78.

The Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : I do not agree with my Hon. friend about the production figures given by him. Indigenous production in the year 1976-77 was 214.85 tonnes, in 1977-78 it came down to 199.92 tonnes and 1978-79 it is estimated to be 215 tonnes. The imports which we tried to build up during this period was 32 tons in 1976-77, 29 tonnes in 1977-78 and 80 tonnes in 1978-79.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Still, a gap is there

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Yes, it is accepted that the indigenous capacity which has been licensed has not proved equal to the job. 'Alembic' is the worst defaulter. Though their licensed production capacity was 20 tonnes, they could not produce more than 1.48 tonnes.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Why ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Well, I think that when Alembic was approved long ago, that was a wrong date, a wrong time and a wrong decision. Everything coupled together, to give them a wrong technology, perhaps. I am sure they are not going to produce even this just now, and we are chasing them to find out what should be done in this particular matter.

Then, there are three more. Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd. has been producing above its rated capacity this year. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has been in difficulty because of common area usages which has run into difficulties due to the new technology being introduced in other fields of anti-biotics and, therefore, there is a fall in production in IDPL. It will soon, in 1979-80, be all right. So far as Hindustan Antibiotics and Synobiotics, are concerned, they are doing very well. Some of the multinationals are really doing formulations—Pfizer, Glaxo and others. They have been given according to their actual use in 1976-77 because separate capacity for formulation is not mentioned. It is these people who are trying to get more and more of this without fulfilling their corresponding responsibility which they had for building up this type of bulk drug, which they have not done. But I can assure the House that this year we have made it absolutely sure that there shall be no shortage of anti-TB drugs, a very important antibiotics

Mr SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEO ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reduction in Election Expenses

*491. SHRI K S. VEERA BHADRAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any suggestion has been received by Government regarding the reduction in the election expenses ;

(b) whether any suggestion has been received to the effect that some tangible financial assistance in kind in terms of printing of identity cards, posters and publicity material and provision of petrol coupons for each candidate should be afforded by Government so that no candidate is handicapped in preparation for elections for want of minimum resources ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for grant of certain facilities at Government expense, to the candidates at elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies, have been received. These proposals *inter alia* include supply of printed cards giv-

ing the registered number of a voter in the electoral roll and the polling booth where he may have to cast his vote along with the names and symbols of candidates which should be made available to all voters, supply of posters and publicity material and the supply of petrol coupons

(c) These proposals are under examination

Availability of oil and Natural Gas in the Naga Thrust Region

*495 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists highly promising structures with potential availability of oil and Natural Gas in the region called 'Naga Thrust' and

(b) if so the steps to accelerate the drilling operations in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) (a) Yes Sir Oil on some structures such as Digboi, Geleki and Borholla—along the 'Naga Thrust' line in the Eastern Region has already been found A number of other promising structures have also been delineated for exploratory drilling

(b) In order to intensify the exploration work the number of drilling rigs deployed by the ONGC in the Eastern region is being increased from 9 in 1978-79 to 14 in 1979 80 and 17 in 1982 83

Broadcast of Regional News Bulletin of Punjabi from Rohtak

*498 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the regional news bulletin of Punjabi is broadcast only from Jullundur and Chandigarh and not from Rohtak, if so, the reasons therefor,

(b) what are the reasons for ignoring the 40 per cent Punjabi news listeners of Haryana and Delhi,

(c) whether he is considering a proposal for the broadcasting of Punjabi Regional News bulletin at 6-10 P M from Rohtak also as the transmitter at Jullundur is weak and these news can only be listened from Rohtak, and

(d) if this bulletin is continued from Rohtak also what extra expenditure has to be borne by AIR ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) to (d) AIR Rohtak broadcasts the regional news bulletin only in Hindi because Hindi is the main language of the area covered by that Station The Punjabi-speaking population of Haryana and Delhi who, as per the 1971 Census Report number 8 94 per cent and 13 25 per cent respectively, can listen to the Regional Punjabi news bulletins relayed from Jullundur because they come well within the first-rate listening range of its 10 KW medium wave transmitter It is not proposed to relay the Punjabi regional news bulletin from AIR Rohtak because of its other programme commitments

Naptha Jhakari Hydel Project and Kol Dam Project in Himachal Pradesh

*499 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have approved Naptha Jhakari Hydel Project and Kol Dam Project in Himachal Pradesh,

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) at what cost each project is likely to be constructed and what would be the Central and State's contribution to each of the projects separately,

(d) when the work will start on these projects and in how many phases the work will be completed and

(e) when both the projects will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (e) At a meeting held on 5 2 1979 with the Chief Ministers and Power Ministers of J&K, Himachal Pradesh Punjab and Rajasthan it was decided in principle to take-up the execution of Naptha Jhakari and Kol Dam Project subject to finalisation of the estimates techno economic clearance financial allocations etc

Doubling output of alloy and special steel

*500 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) action taken on the suggestion of the Working Group that the alloy and special steel sector should double its output to meet the growing demand,

(b) whether the electric are furnace sector has diversified its production from mild steel pencil ingots, and

(c) how the present demand of alloy and special steel is being met ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The report of the Working Group, set up by the Ministry of Steel & Mines on May 25, 1976, was submitted to Government on 27th February, 1979. The report is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. The diversification allowed to the electric arc furnace sector from August 1977 has been availed of by some units in that sector to the extent of about 80,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) According to the report of the Working Group, the demand for the current year of alloy and special steels is estimated at 660, 000 tonnes. As against this, the indigenous production is expected to be around 600,000 tonnes. The balance is being met from imports.

Import of Endosulfan Technical by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

*501. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA :

DR. BIJOY MONDAL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total quantity of Endosulfan Technical imported by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited during the last two years (year-wise);

(b) what is the total quantity supplied to each State during the same period and what is the stock of the same in hand at present; and

(c) whether the company has made any supply to any apex or any other Cooperative Societies during the above period and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) 200 tonnes each of Endosulfan technical were imported by Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) during the last two years *i.e.* 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(b) State-wise supplies of Endosulfan 35 percent made by Hindustan Insecticides Limited till 15th March 1979 were as under:—

State	Kilolitres
Uttar Pradesh	4·200
Andhra Pradesh . . .	175·791
Karnataka	90·100
Tamil Nadu	44·700
Maharashtra	40·000
Rajasthan	4·980
Madhya Pradesh . . .	5·000
Gujarat	269 181
	627 952

Out of the total quantity of 797.867 kilolitres of Endosulfan 35 per cent EC formulated, a quantity of 169.915 kilolitres is instock/transit.

(c) Apart from supplies to a number of State Agro Industries Corporations, Hindustan Insecticides Limited have supplied Endosulfan 35 percent to the State Cooperative Marketing Federations of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh which are apex cooperative bodies.

Production of Streptomycin

*502. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of streptomycin in the country by the main producing units in the country; (unit-wise) during the last three years ending 1978-79 *vis-a-vis* the production target for each of the units and the demands for internal consumption;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the units producing Streptomycin have produced it much below their capacity and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken/proposed to produce Streptomycin to meet the internal consumption demand and the extent of import made/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) A Statement furnishing the requisite details is annexed.

(b) Yes, Sir. At present M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Alembic Chemicals are producing Streptomycin below their licensed capacities. The reasons for low production of Streptomycin as reported by these units are as under :—

M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

There are problems of Sterility and contamination. The plant is also beset with power failures and fluctuations, which hamper production.

M/s. Alembic Chemicals

Non-availability of fermentors due to corrosion and leakages in mild steel fermentors.

(c) The Working Group on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals has estimated the demand of Streptomycin at 330 tonnes per annum and 460 tonnes per annum by the end of 1978-79 and 1982-83 respectively. Against these estimates, a capacity of 490 tonnes has already been approved which includes an Industrial Licence granted during the current year to M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of this drug from 80—90 tonnes per annum to 170 tonnes per annum. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. propose to expand their capacity upto 200 tonnes per annum during the VI plan M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. both public sector enterprises, have been requested to increase their production of Streptomycin

The position relating to imports made/proposed to be made for Streptomycin is as follows:—

(In tonnes)

1976-77	32·99
1977-78	29 00
1978-79 (Est.)	80·00
1979-80 (Est.)	100 00

Statement

(Figures in tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the Party	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
		Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production (April-Dec.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd.	90·00	85·95	96 00	86 36	90 00	73 54
2.	M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	85·00	44 97	70·00	39 05	50 00	28 49
3.	M/s. Synbiotics, Ltd.	92 00	81·61	84·00	74 51	90 00	62 55
4.	M/s. Alembic Chem.	8·00	2·32	6·00			1 11
	TOTAL . .	275·00	214·85	256·00	199 92	230 00	165·69

Demand (Estimated)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	316*	330·00**

*Estimated by the Working Group of Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

**Estimated by the Working Group on the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry constitute by Planning Commission.

Losses on Imported Steel Buffer Stock

*503. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI V. ARUNA CHALAM :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the policy regarding import of steel and keeping it in buffer stock;

(b) Whether it is fact that the pooled price for the imported steel is considerably lower than the actual price paid for import; and

(c) If so, the extent of loss suffered by Government and the reasons for such lapses in the face of the crying needs of our economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) Import Policy provides for the import of those items of steel which are either not produced in the country or are produced in very small quantities. It also provides for the import of those categories of steel in respect of which the domestic requirement is much more than the indigenous production. These categories of steel *viz.* (i) structurals, (ii) plates, (iii) HR sheets/coils, (iv) CR coils/sheets including tinmill black plate and (v) GP/GC sheets, are being ims ported mainly under the scheme of buffer stocks where the indigenous and the imported prices are pooled.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No loss is suffered.

Shortage of vital raw material used in Drugs

*504. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of vital raw materials like lycing hydrochloride, chloramphenticol etc. used in life saving preparations by the Drug Industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shortage is due to inordinate delay in the dock clearance of ships carrying these vital raw materials ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to remove this hurdle in the availability of raw materials to drug industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, (SHRI NARASINGH YADAV) :

(a) It is presumed that the reference is to Tetracycline Hydrochloride. Although both Tetracycline Hydrochloride and Chloramphenicol Powder have of late been in short supply, there has been no acute shortage of these drugs.

(b) The shortage is due in part to lower indigenous production and in part to port congestion.

(c) Import of canalised bulk drugs in short supply have been augmented and, where necessary, certain quantities have been airlifted.

Building for G. S.I. at Bhubaneshwar

*505. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to construct a building at Bhubaneshwar for the Orissa Branch of the Geological Survey of India ;

(b) whether there is any porposal for construction of staff quarters ; and

(c) if so, when the construction of these buildings is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme approved by Government envisages construction of office buildings as well as residential buildings in different locations including Bhubaneshwar.

(c) The process for the construction of office buildings in Bhubaneshwar has been initiated and the work is expected to be completed by 1981-82.

Surplus Employees of Bureau of petroleum and chemicals Studies

*506. SHRI MAHI LAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of employees of the defunct Bureau of Petroleum and Chemicals Studies, a subsidiary of the Indian Oil Corporation, who have become surplus as a result of its closure :

(a) whether all the employees have since been absorbed in Indian Oil Corporation ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, when all these employees were originally recurited by the Indian Oil Corporation;

(d) whether the employees not absorbed in the Indian Oil Corporation have the represented their case to the authorities; and

(e) if so, the action taken on their representations and when they are likely to be absorbed in the Indian Oil Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) Twenty-seven, please.

(b) the employees of Bureau of Petroleum and Chemicals Studies (renamed as Bureau of Petroleum Studies) except those who were on daily wages, were absorbed in Indian Oil Corporation and Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

(c) On the Closure of the Bureau of Petroleum Studies its assests and staff were divided between the two undertakings viz: ONGC and IOC as these undertakings were meeting the expenditure of this Bureau.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Since the expenditure on the Bureau was sharped by ONGC and IOC, it would not have been appropriate to ask IOC alone to absorb all the employees of the Bureau. No further action is proposed to be taken in the matter.

Paragraphs in News Bulletinsig of A.I.R.

*507. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the daily morning 8 to 8.10 and night 8·45 to 9.13 main News Bulletins on the AIR contains many paragraphs of Ministerial speeches indside and outside Parliament;

(b) if so, percentage thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that inclusion of such views in the said Bulletins deprive the listeners of important news of India and the world ; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (b) A. I. R. news bulletins cover the speeches of Ministers both inside and outside the Parliament on the basis of their newsworthiness. Speecified percentages of news bulletins are not allotted for the coverage of any category of news items. The news bulletins referred to attempt to give a balanced preseantation of all news of importance keeping in view the need to keep the listeners well informed.

Proposals from State Goverauments for Super Thermal Power Stations

*508. SHRI U.S. PATIL · Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) how many State Governments have submitted proposals for super power thermal plants and how many of them have been acccpted;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have sought permission to raise furnance for super power thermal station on the basis of bilateral agreement with international finance agencies of foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMCHANDRAN) :

(a) The following project reports for the setting up of large sized thermal power stations (involving installation of 1000 MW and above) have been received in the Central Electricity Authority (C.E.A.) from the State Governments/Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh. Punjab, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra and Bihar. The clearance of the projects will depend on the techno-economic appraisal by the C.E.A. keeping in view the most economic options available for meeting the power demand, and on identification of resources.

	Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Station (U. P.)	1000 (2 × 500)
2.	Ropar Thermal Power Station (Punjab)	1000 (5 × 200)
3.	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)	1000 (2 × 500)
4.	Ujjain Thermal Power Station Stage —I(Maharashtra)	1000 (2 × 500)
5.	Colgeng Thermal Power Station (Bihar)	3000 (6 × 500)
6.	Ray Thermal Power Station (Bihar)	2400 (2 × 200 + 4 × 500)

Proposals have also been received from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Orissa suggesting the establishment of a large sized thermal power station at Chandrapur (Stage III-1500 MW) and at Talcher (1000 MW) respectively. However, the project reports in respect of these have not yet been received.

(b) & (c). The Government of Maharashtra had sent proposals seeking World Bank assistance for setting up two super thermal stations *viz.* Ujjaini (2 × 500 MW) and Chandrapur Stage III (3 × 500 MW) All assistance from the World Bank, International Development Association and from other multilateral/bilateral donors for various projects, including power projects becomes available to the Govt. of India and all aid agreements are also executed by the external agencies with the Government of India. All foreign assistance enters the Central pool of resources for the benefit of the economy. From the pool of Central resources, which, *inter-alia* includes foreign aid, assistance is provided by the Central Government to the State Governments for financing the Plan expenditure. Therefore, the question of the State Governments entering into any direct bilateral agreements with international financing agencies and foreign countries does not arise.

Review Committee for Defence Services

*509. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence : be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that it is not possible to fill Defence officers' in-take quotas without lowering selection standards in contrast with the stampede to join the civil services and reasons for the same;

(b) is it a fact that the people are not attracted to defence services because of unfavourable grade structure of the forces *vis-a-vis* the civil services;

(c) whether there is any cadre review committee for defence services:

(d) if not, whether Government propose to appoint such a committee for defence services as it does for civil services every three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :

(a) and (b), There is no dearth of candidates for posts in the officer cadres of the Defence Services. On the contrary, a survey indicates that the number of candidates appearing for entrance examinations continues to increase. It is many times larger than the number of openings.

There is no present evidence to suggest that grade structures or any such other factors are affecting the attractiveness of the Defence Services, which continue to draw some of our most deserving youngmen.

There have been occasional shortfalls in the in-take of officers to the Army, the Navy and the pilot cadre of the Air Force. But these shortfalls do not seem to arise from lack of availability of candidates.

Government are concerned that there should be large scale rejection of candidates out of the very large number of candidates provisionally selected by the UPSC on the basis of written tests. Government are going into the possible causes, and any remedial action that may be called for will be taken.

There has been no lowering of standards as far as recruitment to the Army or to the Air Force is concerned. In the case of the Navy, certain relaxations were made in respect of SSB standards only for three specific batches of the Executive cadre, to help fill up the available quotas.

(c) to (e) The existing cadre position of each Service is already under active examination at the instance of the Minister of Defence in the light of our needs, the need for continued maintenance of reasonable promotion prospects and provision of necessary relief for any stagnation. Proposals in regard to such matters are considered in the Ministry from time to time in consultation with the Chiefs-of Staff. They have to keep in view the organisational structure, the functional requirements and the terms and conditions peculiar to the Defence Services which, in many cases, are not comparable to those of the civilian services.

Plan for creating Fresh Capacities for Manufacturing 46 Bulk Drugs

*510. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of **Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan for the creation of fresh capacities on a priority basis for manufacturing 46 bulk drugs now being imported; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NAR SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) As per import statistics maintained by DGHS more than 150 bulk drugs were imported during 1977-78 to meet the country's demand. The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals constituted by the Planning Commission has estimated the demand of essential bulk drugs for the period 1978-79 to 1982-83 and arrived at figures of additional capacity that may be needed to meet this demand. The New Drug Policy contains, inter alia, an indicative categorisation of drugs, with a view to encouraging their production by various sectors of the industry. Future licensing of bulk drugs will be guided by all these factors.

The Working Group on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals has, however, also estimated that as against the country's requirement of bulk drugs by 1972-73 of the order of Rs. 625 crores, indigenous production of bulk drugs would be Rs. 475 crores, thereby leaving a gap of Rs. 150 crores (landed cost) to be met through imports, as against Rs. 147 crores (landed cost) during 1977-78.

Recognition of Hindustan Aeronautic Adaibasi Harijan Employes Welfare Association by HAL Koraput

4801. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the **Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the HAL, Koraput Division has not recognised the Hindustan Aeronautic Adibasi Harijan Employees Welfare Association (Regd.) though other Associations have been recognised by the authority;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the authority for early recognition of H.A.A.H.E.W. Association; and

(d) if not, the delay for the same by the authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Hindustan Aeronautics Adibasi Harijan Employees Welfare Association has not been recognised by the management of Hindustan Aeronautics as it is not the policy of Government to accord recognition to any separate service association of employees formed on the basis of caste or creed.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Pilferage of Stores from the National Project Construction Corporation Ltd. Faridabad

4802. SHRI R. KOJANTHAIVELU:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of **Energy** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some valuable material was pilfered from the Regional Store of National Project Construction Corporation Limited at Faridabad sometime back;

(b) if so, whether the departmental and police investigations have been made against the controlling officials responsible in this case; and

(c) if so, whether the administration propose to take suitable action against these officials so that such incidents do not recur ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In February 1978, a case of theft of 36 number bearings costing Rs. 9650 46 from the NPCC Regional Store at Faridabad was reported.

(b) Yes, Sir. On the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, disciplinary proceedings were initiated against the Assistant Engineer and Head Storekeeper.

(c) In addition to the disciplinary proceedings, two officials involved have been given transfer orders from the Regional Stores at Faridabad.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

4803. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many units of Bharat Electronics Limited are at present operating in the country and what are their individual capital and capacity;

(b) how much working force each unit has been employing and what are their expansion programmes;

(c) are all these units going into profits or there are certain units incurring losses also; and

(d) what electronic equipments these units are making and whether they are all consumed within the country or are exported also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) have two operating units at present, situated in Bangalore and Ghaziabad. The capital employed and the equipment production capacity (value) of these units is as under :—

Unit	Capital employed	Production Capicity
	(Rs. in crores)	
Bangalore . .	54·34	45·00
Ghaziabad . .	8 88	15·00

The Company is taking various steps for raising the total equipment production capacity in these two units to Rs. 75 crores.

(b) The working force in each un including executives, as on 1-2-197 is as follows:—

Bangalore	13,865
Ghaziabad . . .	2,501

There is, at present no plan to expand either of these two units.

(c) The annual accounts are maintained for the Company as a whole. The Company has been earning profits and declaring dividends.

(d) The product range of these two units is given below:—

Bangalore complex.—Sound and Television Broadcasting equipment, communication equipment in HF/VHF/UHF range, Radar equipments, Control and Test Equipment, computer/digital equipment, etc. Besides, the Bangalore complex is also manufacturing various components such as Receiving Tubes for Radio and Television, TV Picture Tubes, Cathode Ray Tubes, X-Ray Tubes, Transmitting Tubes, Magnetrons, Vacuum Capacitors, Ceramic Capacitors, Semi-conductors and ICs Quartz Crystals, Transformers and Inductors, etc.

Ghaziabad Unit.—Static and Mobile Radars, Troposcatter and Line of Sight Microwave Communication Equipment, Secondary Surveillance Radars, VHF Communication Equipment, etc. BEL's products are being substantially consumed within the country. However, export of its equipments and components has been increasing steadily and amounted to Rs. 15·90 crores in 1977-78, accounting for over 20% of the turnover of the Company.

Rules Regulating Borrowing of Money by Subsidiary Company from Parent Company

4804. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there are any rules regulating a subsidiary company borrowing money from the Parent Company where no sales are taking place from the Parent Company to the subsiding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL): Inter-corporate loans are regulated by Sections 370 and 295 of the Companies Act, 1956 which prescribe certain conditions and restrictions. These conditions and restrictions however do not apply to loans made by a holding company to its subsidiary vide Sections 370 (2)(a)(i) and 295(2)(b)(i) of the Act.

मैंगनीज उत्पादक राज्यों की रायल्टी की दर में वृद्धि

4805. **श्री युवराज :** क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैंगनीज उत्पादक राज्यों की रायल्टी की दरों मे वृद्धि की है और यदि हां, तो इससे कौन-कौन से राज्य लाभान्वित होंगे,

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य को भी इससे लाभ होगा, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो बिहार को कितनी रायल्टी मिलेगी और इसमे वृद्धि होने से पूर्व के वर्ष की तुलना में राजस्व में कितनी वृद्धि होगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। मैंगनीज अयस्क के विभिन्न ग्रेडों की रायल्टी दरो में 1-1-1979 से वृद्धि की गई है। इस वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप इस खनिज के प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्यों—उड़ीसा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और गुजरात तथा संघ शासित प्रदेश गोआ को लाभ होगा।

(ग) चूंकि रायल्टी का मूल्यांकन खान-स्थल पर खनिज की वास्तविक खरीद के आधार पर किया जाता है, अतः बिहार राज्य के राजस्व में औसत वृद्धि का इस समय मूल्यांकन करना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

Rural Electrification in Mizoram

4806. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5741 on 5-4-1978; and state:

(a) how many additional villages have been electrified under this Annual Financial allocation for Rural Electrification;

(b) the detailed findings of the investigation of Hydel projects on Daleswari and Mat streams in Mizoram undertaken during 1977-78; and

(c) the progress made regarding the works on the two projects and when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) There are 229 villages in Mizoram. 10 villages were earlier reported to have been electrified upto 31-1-1978. 5 more villages were electrified upto 31-12-1978.

(b) and (c) As per the preliminary investigation; the micro hydel projects on Daleswari and Mat streams in Mizoram have been found to be uneconomical because of high cost of energy generation from them.

भारतीय वायु सेना के एक विमान की दुर्घटना

4807. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने 19 नवम्बर, 1978 को हुई भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान की दुर्घटना जिसमे 77 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे, के कारणों के बारे मे जाच का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि नही, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी क्षति हुई ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) जांच अदालत ने जांच पड़ताल पूरी कर ली है और इसकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Plan to Boost Bombay High Output

4808. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Willt he Ministerof PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a plan to boost Bomay High output; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NAR SINGH YADAV): (a) Keeping in view various factors, the crude oil production progress from Bombay High was revised last year. The revised programme envisage/production as under:—

Year	Crude oil (million tonnes)	Associated Gas (million cubic metres per day)
1978-79 . .	3 40	1 15
1979-80 . .	4 40	1·35
1980-81 . .	5 90	1 80
1981-82 . .	8 20	2 50
1982-83 . .	9 00	2 70

(b) The information has been given in the reply to part (a) above.

फरीदाबाद काम्प्लेक्स में घरेलू गैस के कनेक्शन देना

4809. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरीदाबाद काम्प्लेक्स मे स्थित इण्डियन आयल द्वारा घरेलू उपयोग के लिये गस के 1000 (नए) कनैक्शन दिये जाने है, और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक एजेन्सी द्वारा कितने कनैक्शन दिये जाने हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा फरीदाबाद स्थित एस्सो कम्पनी, जिसका नया नाम हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम है, का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और क्या गैस कनैक्शन फरीदाबाद स्थित एस्सो एजेन्सी के दिये जायेंगे और यदि हां, तो कब और उनकी संख्या कितनी है और यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर सिंह यादव) : (क) 1,000 नए गैस कनेक्शन प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है । परन्तु इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन ने अप्रैल और दिसम्बर, 1978 के बीच फरीदाबाद उद्योग समूह मे अपने वितरकों के द्वारा 256 नए इण्डेन गैस कनेक्शन प्रदान किए है ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पादित तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस इसकी अनुदानग्राही कम्पनी, मै० कोमन गैस कम्पनी द्वारा घरेलू उपयोग के लिए सिलण्डरो मे सप्लाई की जा रही है । दिल्ली के वितरण क्षेत्रो के लिए कोमन गैस ने मै० दिल्ली गैस कम्पनी को एजेण्ट के रूप में नियुक्त किया है जिन्होने वास्तव मे, फरीदाबाद क्षेत्र मे हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम गैस के उत्पादन के लिए मैसर्ज एलाइड एजेन्सीज को उप-एजेण्ट के रूप मे नियुक्त किया है । सरकार ने इस गैस कम्पनी का अधिग्रहण करने का निश्चय किया है और इसके लिए लोक सभा में एक बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है । अधिग्रहण के बाद कोमन गैस के एजेण्ट तथा उप-एजेण्ट हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन के सीधे एजेण्ट/उप-एजेण्ट हो जायेंगे ।

गत पांच वर्षों में कमीशन प्राप्त 'जवान'

4810. **श्री दौलत राम सारण**: क्या उपसभाध्यक्ष मंत्री तथा रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में कितने जवानों को गत 5 वर्षों के दौरान अपनी रैंक से कमीशन प्राप्त हुआ; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी के कितने विद्यार्थियों/कैडेटों को गत 5 वर्षों में कमीशन दिया गया तथा उनमें से ग्रामीण एव शहरी लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें सेना के अधिकारियों तथा उच्च सिविल अधिकारियों के पुत्रों की संख्या कितनी है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) 1974 से 1978 के दौरान सेना के विभिन्न रेंकों के कुल 759 कार्मिकों ने सेना में कमीशन प्राप्त किया है।

(ख) इसी अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी के कुल 1413 कैडेटों को कमीशन मंजूर किया गया था।

इन अफसरों में से कितने देहात के, कितने शहरो के हैं या इनमे से सैनिक अफसरों के लड़के कितने है और सिविल अफसरों के कितने हैं, यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नही है।

Study of UNCTAD in respect of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry

4811. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to an UNCTAD study the Indian Pharmaceutical industry depends for basic inputs on trans-national Corporations and suffers from a large technological dependence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. These views are contained in "Case Studies in the Transfer of Technology—the pharmaceutical industry in India" published by UNCTAD in 1977.

(b) The Case Study points out that although India can boast of one of the most advanced pharmaceutical industries in the developing countries, the industry remains extremely dependent on transnational Corporations for the supply of basic inputs. Referring to technological dependence in the Indian pharmaceutical industry, the Study points out that the development of the industry, has been characterised by a large scale transfer of technology from the developed countries. It also points out that even where local technology alternatives are available, the market structure and prejudice favour the use of foreign technology. Any attempt to reduce the costs of foreign technology through a policy of controlling the financial terms of trnasfer, will not be of much use unless it also addresses itself to the more fundamental issue of technological dependence.

Poor QualitY of Coal Supplied to Thermal Power Stations of D.V.C. & West Bengal :

4812. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that quality of Coal and middlings supplied by Coal India Limited to the Thermal Power Stations of the D.V.C. and West Bengal State Electricity Board is very poor leading to serious difficulties in the matter of power generation and dislocation in power supply on account of the tube leakage in boilers; and

(b) what steps have been taken to supply proper Coal as per specifications to the Thermal Power Stations of the D.V.C. and West Bengal State Elertiicity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Linkage of sources of supply of coal to thermal power stations of the D.V.C. and West Bengal State Electricity Board is done in accordance with the quality requirements of the power stations. However, as a result of disruptions in coal production caused by the recent floods and problems in transportations, coal supplies to these power stations have to be made from alternative sources occasionally where quality specifications may not strictly conform to the boiler requirements.

(b) Efforts are being made to step up supplies from sources where coal quality conforms to the requirements of the Power Stations.

Cooking Gas in Leh

4813. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of development of tourist centre as also shortage of fire-wood Government propose to make available cooking gas in Leh in near future ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) There is no proposal now under consideration of the oil companies to make available cooking gas in Leh.

(b) With the anticipated large-scale availability in the country from 1980 onwards, it may be possible to extend its marketing in due course to the uncovered areas based on the following :

(i) Anticipated customer potential ;

(ii) Nearness of the market from the source of supply ;

(iii) Availability of safe/convenient mode of transport ;

(iv) Maximum utilisation of distribution equipment ; and

(v) Viability in operations.

Payment of compensation for Taking Over of the Metal Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta

4814. SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have paid compensation for taking over the units earlier of the Metal Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether the compensation has been determined in accordance with the market value of shares of paid according to judgement pronounced by Supreme Court ; and

(c) What is the total quantum of such compensations and how much is the balance still to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under the Metal Corporation (Nationalisation & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976, an amount of Rs. 320·79 lakhs was paid to the Corporation in October, 1976 as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Amount for deprivation of the Metal Corporation of the management of its undertaking as per Section 10 of the Metal Corporation (Nationalisation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976 . . .	122·79
(ii) Amount for the acquisition of the undertaking of Metal Corporation of India as per Section 11 of the Metal Corporation (Nationalisation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976 . .	198·00
TOTAL . .	320·79

The amount was received by the Company on 19th October, 1976. There is no balance to be paid to Metal Corporation of India as per the said Act.

Formation of Companies

4815. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during last one year the formation of small and medium size companies in the private sector has shown increase in its growth ; and

(b) if so, the number and details of the companies formed in different parts of the country particularly in Delhi during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL)

(a) Yes, Sir. 1569 companies of small size, *i.e.* companies having an authorised capital of less than Rs. 5 lakhs and 1576 companies of medium size, *i.e.* companies having an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs or more, but less than Rs. 50 lakhs were registered as non-Government companies during the year 1978, while the number of such small size companies registered during the previous year *i.e.* during 1977 was 1198 and the number of such medium size companies was 1203.

(b) The Statewise and Union Territorywise details of the companies registered during the year 1978 according to their size of authorised capital including those registered in the Union Territory of Delhi are given in the Statement annexed.

Statement

Number of small sized, medium sized and large sized companies in the private sector (i.e., non-Government companies) registered during 1978 (January-December, 1978) according to their size of authorised capital

State/Union Territory	Number of Companies			
	Small sized	Medium Sized	Large Sized	Total
	Authorised capital less than Rs. 5 lakhs	Authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs or more and less than Rs. 50 lakhs	Authorised capital of Rs.50 lakhs and above	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	56	75	10	141
Assam	8	15	..	23
Bihar	20	42	4	66
Gujarat	64	90	1	155
Haryana	6	12	..	18
Himachal Pradesh	3	6	1	10
Jammu and Kashmir	2	4	2	8
Karnataka	85	76	9	170
Kerala	49	26	4	79
Madhya Pradesh	20	31	5	56
Maharashtra	423	368	14	805
Nagaland	1	2	..	3
Orissa	18	25	3	46
Punjab	43	40	1	84
Rajasthan	26	41	8	75
Tamil Nadu	140	105	9	254
Uttar Pradesh	100	67	5	172
West Bengal	252	245	12	509
Delhi	226	273	10	509
Chandigarh	8	5	..	13
Goa Daman & Diu,	13	19	1	33
Manipur	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya	1	..	..	1
Pondicherry	4	..	..	11
Tripura	1	..	..	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..		..	1
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	1569	1576	99	3244

Supply of Liquid Petroleum Gas to Rajasthan

4816. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of districts in Rajasthan and the time when there will be supplied with liquid petroleum gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : At present Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation are marketing Liquefied Petroleum Gas in Rajasthan. The names of the District headquarters covered by the two oil companies are as under :—

(i) *Indian Oil Corporation* : Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jhunjhunu.

(ii) *Hindustan Petroleum Corporation* : Kota, Udaipur.

2. With the anticipated availability of additional Liquefied Petroleum Gas from around 1980 it will be possible to extend marketing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas to more locations based on the following consideration :

(i) Anticipated customer potential.

(ii) Nearness of market from source of supply ;

(iii) Maximum utilisation of distribution equipment ; and

(iv) Viability of operations.

Companies of Tata Group

4817. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Tata group members, the nature of business carried on by each of these companies, and the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been lent to or invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Tata Group in each of these companies as also the total paid up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978, what action has been taken against each defaulting company for non-compliance of Company Law Regulations in respect of submission of company balance sheets within a statutorily defined period after end of financial year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Tata group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Indust ial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Tata or are (ii) interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 giving the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1972, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—4187/79] The information on the assets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed as per balance sheets with the Government in several cases and has not ,therefore, been studied.

(d) Statement 2 gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977. is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—4187/79]

(c) Statement 3 shows the value of total paid-up-capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individials who appear to belong to the Tata family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—4187/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the years 1976 and 1977 have since been furnished by the companies concerned and are included in reply to part (a) of the question.

गुजरात के बनासकांठा जिले में गांवों में बिजली लगाना

4818. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चोधरी :** क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में बनासकांठा जिले के बाब तालुक के कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई है और कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई जानी है तथा इनमें बिजली कब तक लगा दी जायेगी;

(ख) क्या बाब तालुक के सभी गांवों में बिजली लगाने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गई थी और उस पर स्वीकृति कब तक दे दी जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या बनासकांठा जिला एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और उसका बाब तालुक और भी ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है और क्या उनके पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए इस योजना को शीघ्र ही स्वीकृति प्रदान की जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग) गुजरात के बनासकांठा जिले के बाब तालुका में 121 आबाद गांव हैं अब तक तीन गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किया गया है। 118 गांवों को विद्युतीकरण किया जाना शेष है।

बाब एक पिछड़ा तालुका है। बाब तालुका में 107 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण हेतु वित्तीय सहायता की स्वीकृति के लिए गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड ने जनवरी, 1979 में एक स्कीम ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को प्रस्तुत की थी। क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन के लिए यह स्कीम शीघ्र ही हाथ में ली जाएगी। इस स्कीम की जांच करने के बाद अगर इसे तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य और आर्थिक दृष्टि से जीवनक्षम पाया गया और अगर अपेक्षित निधि उपलब्ध हुई तो वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने के लिए इस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Request from Ministry of Health regarding Advertisement of "Thums Up"

4819. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. requested Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to examine the advertisement of "Thums Up" as a "Refreshing Cola" vis-a-vis the code for commercial advertising; and what were the findings?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare wanted the Ministry of Information and Broaccasting to review the advertisement of "Thums Up" as a 'Refreshing Cola', with reference to the provisions of the Code for Commercial Advertising on A.I.R. and Doordarshan. The matter was reviewed accordingly and it was felt that the advertisement, as worded, was not in accordance with the code. On receipt of some representations in this regard, however, the matter is being re-examined.

मध्य प्रदेश के रायसन विदिशा तथा सिहोर जिलों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

4820. **श्री राघवजी :** क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रायसेन, विदिशा तथा सीहोर जिलों के बारे में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं 1977–78 और 1978–79 के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को प्राप्त हुईं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाएगा;

(ग) प्रत्येक योजना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) अब तक स्वीकार न की गई योजनाओं को स्वीकार न करने अथवा मंजूर करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड से मध्य प्रदेश के रायसेन, विदिशा और सोहोर जिलो के सम्बन्ध मे नौ ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें 1977–78 तथा 1978–79 के दौरान प्राप्त हुई थी । इन स्कीमो मे 618 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । निगम ने पांच स्कीमे ऋण सहायता के लिए मजूर कर दी हैं । एक स्कीम बोर्ड ने वापस ले ली हैं । दो स्कीमे बोर्ड के पास संशोधन के लिए विचाराधीन हैं । शेष एक स्कीम की जांच विलम्ब में की जानी है । स्कीमवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण मे दिया गया है ।

(घ) बोर्ड के पास संशोधन के लिए पड़ी दो स्कीमे तथा निगम के पास जांच हेतु पड़ी एक स्कीम यदि जांच करने पर तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य तथा वित्तीय दृष्टि से जीवनक्षम पाई जाएंगी तो ऋण की स्वीकृति देने के लिए उन पर विचार किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि निधियां उपलब्ध हो ।

विवरण

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को 1977–78 तथा 1978–79 के दौरान प्राप्त मध्य प्रदेश के रायसेन, विदिशा तथा सोहोर जिलो की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	विद्युतीकरण के लिए प्रस्तावित गाव	स्थिति
1	रायसेन जिले के उदयपुर खण्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमे	78	स्वीकृत
2	रायसेन जिले के साची खण्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमे	12	मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्डद्वारा वापिस ले ली गई ।
3	विदिशा जिले के लठेरी और सिरोज खण्डो की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम . . .	93	स्वीकृत
4.	सोहोर जिले के आष्टा खण्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	91	स्वीकृत
5	रायसेन जिले के सोलवानी खण्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	98	स्वीकृत
6	रायसेन जिले के साची खण्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	23	मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के पास संशोधन के लिए विचाराधीन

क्रम सं०	स्कीम के नाम	विद्युतीकरण के लिए प्रस्तावित गाव	स्थिति
7	विदिशा जिले के बासोदा खण्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	110	स्वीकृत
8	विदिशा जिले के कुरवाई खण्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	74	ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के पास जाच के लिए विचाराधीन
9	सीहोर जिले के सेहोर खण्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	39	मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के पास सशोधन के लिए विचाराधीन
	जोड .	618	

Representation from the workemen of the Bera Colliery (BCCL) Dhanbad

4821 SHRI A K ROY· Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the representation made by the workmen of the Bera colliery (BCCL) in Dhanbad to the manage nent in January, 1979 about the bungling in the quarter construction, if so, facts in details; and

(b) whether Government propose to make a probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) · (a) Yes, Sir. The workmen of Bera Colliery made a representation in January, 1979 in regard to certain deficiencies in the construction of certain quarters in that colliery. There are two blocks, 'T' & 'W', consisting of ten quarters each where certain deficiencies have been pointed out.

The defects observed are with regard to the wiring, backdoor, W/C shutters, kitchen partition walls and wall plaster of some of the quarters, besides cracks at several places in the floor. The concerned contractor has been advised to rectify the defects. The total value of the work on satisfactory completion is Rs 2,24,500, out of which an amount of Rs 1,49,098 only has been paid to the contractor so far. The remaining amount of Rs 75,402 has been withheld from the contractor, besides his security money of Rs. 4,490 The withheld amount is more than the estimated cost that may be payable on rectification as per standard

(b) The company is enquiring into the matter. No probe by Government is at present considered necessary

Board of Directors of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Kanpur

4822 SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA . Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Board of Directors, value of shares of directors, details of major shareholders as up-to-date of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur;

(b) whether the registered office of the Company has been shifted, location as at present thereof;

(c) the number, names and details of directors appointed by the Central Government and various other directors appointed by financial institutions etc;.

(d) what is the function of the company and whether meetings are not being allowed to be held by authorities ;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) what action being proposed to be taken against the company violating various provisions of Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—4188/179].

(b) As per the records of the Registrar of Companies, Kanpur, the registered office of the company has not been shifted from its present situation at Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

(d) and (e) Apart from the six industrial undertakings taken over and presently run by the National Textile Corporation Limited, the business of the company comprises of:

(i) Investments in Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad.

(ii) Investments in Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited, a subsidiary company.

(iii) Land development business.

Meetings of the Board of Directors are held from time to time and as such, the question of said meetings not being allowed to be held has not arisen.

(f) The questions pertaining to non-compliance of the various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are under examination.

Use of Ethyl Alcohol as Motor Fuel

4829. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concept of using ethyl alcohol as a motor fuel is not new as some foreign countries like South Africa and Brazil have been doing this for decades;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the United States ethyl alcohol was used during World War II as a motor fuel to reduce the country's dependence on gasoline: and

(c) if so, will Government consider the need of question seriously for study in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The concept of using Ethyl alcohol as motor fuel has been known for some time.

(b) Information regarding blending of alcohol in United States is not readily available. In many countries including India, however, alochol Gasoline blends were used in automobiles before and during World War II and a short while thereafter.

(c) The entire question with regard to the availability of alcohol and its consumption by the chemical industry, the possibility of producing 100% pure alcohol for blending in gasoline, the technical and logistic aspects involved in blending it with petrol etc., is proposed to be entrusted to a Committee which is being set up soon.

Production of Fertilizer Plants Below Installed Capacity.

4824. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production in a number of fertilizer plants is below the installed capacity; and

(b) if so, what are the names of these units and what is the percentage of under-utilisation of their installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The annual installedc apacity during 1978-79, the production during the period April, 1978—February, 1979 and the capacity utilisation during that period are given in the attached statement.

2. In a continuous process chemical industry like fertilizers, an average capacity utilisation of 80% is considered to be quite satisfactory from any standared. The capacity utilisation in individual plants depends on the vintage of the plant, the process technology adopted, feedstock used, power stability, etc. In so far as the plants which have stabilised their operations are

concerned, their capacity utilisation is close to or above 80%. However, in some of the plants which are faced with a variety of problems like design and equipment deficiencies, old age of equipment, feedstock problems, instability and inadequacy of power supply, the capacity utilisation is much below 80%. Besides, the newly commissioned plants generally take some time to achieve stability in operation.

3. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to ensure that the capacity utilisation in various fertilizer plants is maximised to the extent possible. With this end in view, various measures such as renovation, debottlenecking, change in feedstock and creation of captive power generation facilities have been taken up for implementation in a number of plants.

Statement

Installed Capacity, Production and Capacity Utilisation of Nitrogen and Phosphate Plants during the period April, 1978—February, 1979.

NITROGEN

Name of the Unit	Annual Installed Capacity	Production	Pro-rata% capacity utilisation during April, 1978—February, 1979
1	2	3	4
		(In thousand tonnes)	
A. *Public Sector*			
Sindri	90	Not in production*	
Gorakhpur	131	78·9	65·8
Namrup	45	36·8	89·2
Namrup Expansion	152	68·2	49·0
Durgapur	152	33·4	24·0
Barauni	152	47·4	34·0
Trombay	81	80·5	108·5
Trombay IV	75	23·4	47·0
Nangal	80	63·9	87·2
Nangal Expansion	152	44·0	31·6
Udyogamandal	82	46·9	62·4
Cochin I	152	68·5**	49·2
Cochin II	40	25·0	68·1
Rourkela	120	69·6	57·8
Neyveli	70	38·2	59·5
Madras	176	146·3	90·7
By-products	24	19·6	90·9
TOTAL (A)	1774	884·6	61·9

*Fertilizer plant is closed down for safety reasons till Modernisation scheme becomes operative.

**2,900 tonnes of nitrogen produced in Cochin I converted into NPK in Cochin II Plant.

1	2	3	4
B. *Private Sector*			
Varanasi	10	4·4	48·0
Ennore	16	7·2	49·1
Baroda	216	147·1	74·3
Vizag	83	61·3	80·6
Kota	152	105·1	75·5
Kanpur	200	167·7	91·5
Goa	171	134·5	85·8
Tuticorin	258	143·9	60·8
Mangalore	160	108·8	74·2
By-Products	4	3·0	81·7
TOTAL (B)	1270	883·0	75·8
C. *Cooperative Sector*			
Kandla/Kalol	215	218·1	110·2
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	3259	1985·7	71·1
PHOSPHATE (P_2O_5)			
A. *Public Sector*			
Trombay	36	35·3	107·0
Trombay IV	75	23·2	46·7
Udyogamandal	44	24·9	61·8
Cochin II	114	39·4	37·7
Madras	112	99·8	97·2
Khetri	90	10·4	12·6
SSP Units	31	17·4	61·3
TOTAL (A)	502	252·1@	67·2

@Includes 1,700 tonnes of P_2O_5 produced during trial runs of Sindri Rationalisation projec

1	2	3	4
B. Private Sector			
Ennore	10	9·5	103·7
Baroda	50	32·1	70·1
Vizag	104	62·0	65·1
Goa	42	26·9	69·9
Tuticorin	51	32·0	68·5
TSP/SSP Units	194@@	129·8	86·3
TOTAL (B)	451	292·3	75·9
C. Cooperative Sector			
Kandla	127	162·2	139·3
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	1080@@	706·6	80·6

@@31,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 capacity in SSP plants not in production at present.

इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड को अल्जीरिया से मिले सप्लाई आर्डर

4825. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लि० को औषधियों के लिये अल्जीरिया से सप्लाई आर्डर मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कितने मूल्य के हैं और किन-किन औषधियों के लिये आर्डर मिले हैं;

(ग) क्या इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लि० वहां एक भेषज कम्पनी के निर्माण में सहयोग कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 250 मिलीग्राम मिथायलडोपा की गोलियों की सप्लाई के लिए फार्मेसी सेन्ट्रल अल्जीरियन (पी० सी० ए०) जो अल्जीरिया में औषध और भेषज का एक सहकारी संगठन है से लगभग 10 लाख रुपयों के मूल्य के कुल आर्डर प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

(ग) और (घ). आई० डी० पी० एल० ने अल्जीरिया की मैसर्स सोसाइटी नेशनल इण्डस्ट्रीज डेस केमिकल्स (एस० एन० आई० सी०) जो अल्जीरिया में रसायन और भेषज क्षेत्र में संयंत्र स्थापित कर रही है के साथ करार किया है। आई० डी० पी० एल० उन्हें अपने विशेषज्ञों की प्रतिनियुक्त करके परामर्श सेवायें और सहायता प्रदान करेगी। ठेका लगभग 47 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का है।

Scarcity of Kerosene in Tripura, Assam and Other Union Territories

4826. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the recent central budget proposals there arose acute scarcity

of kerosene in Tripura, Assam and other States/Union Territories in the north eastern region and black-marketing in this commodity become rampant;

(b) the reasons for such scarcity and black-marketing in kerosene oil; and

(c) the monthly requirements of each of these States in respect of kerosene and the actual supplies of kerosene made to them (State-wise) during each of the months since January, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) During the past few months, reports concerning shortages of kerosene have been received from Assam, Tripura and other States and Union Territories in the north-eastern region. However, no specific complaint about black-marketing of this product, following the recent Union Budget proposals, has been brought to the notice of my Ministry.

(b) The overall inventory of kerosene in the country is low as it has not been possible to import the product to the required extent due to non-availability of kerosene in the international market. It has also not been possible to despatch whatever product that was in position due to poor availability of rail wagons in these areas.

(c) The details of the monthly allocations of kerosene made to the States/Union Territories in this region and the actual sales are given below:

(Figures in metric tonnes)

States	January, 1979		February, 1979	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
Arunachal Pradesh .	210	274	205	303
Assam	12227	11773	12576	8159
Manipur . . .	785	597	855	509
Meghalaya . . .	662	697	605	475
Mizoram . . .	350	64	341	115
Nagaland . . .	330	277	352	335
Tripura . . .	1100	953	1072	622
TOTAL . . .	15664	14635	16006	10518

As can be seen from these figures, problems of supply were faced in the month of February mainly because of transportation constraints arising out of the strike in N.F. Railway during the second week of February and inadequate availability of tank wagons. All efforts are being made to ensure supply of kerosene according to allocation.

Abolition of Posts of Accountants in E.C.L.

4827. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the fact that while upgrading 18 Accountants post of Executive cadre in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Dishergarh, West Bengal, at the same time the administration have abolished 18 posts of Accountants there;

(b) whether these posts of Accountants were created only 2/3 years back;

(c) whether this order of abolition of 18 Wage Board posts has created great resentment among the Staff since the management's attempt to freeze the promotional avenues of wage Board employees; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : It is not correct to say that this has created widespread resentment among the employees. The upgradation of the posts was done to provide opportunities to Wage Board employees who had become eligible by qualification, training and experience for joining the executive cadre. The management continuously evaluates the number required on the first line supervisory grades and the executive grades so that as the quality of the employees improves, they should be able to join the ranks of executive grades.

Contract for Laying Pipeline from Bombay to an American Firm

4828. SHRI YADVINDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC have given the contract of laying a 203 kilometer long petroleum gas pipeline from Bombay High to Uran to an American firm;

(b) if so, the name of the firm; and

(c) whether it is a fact that ONGC (U.S.) has promised an amount of Rs. 82 lakhs to this firm, if so, the purpose for which the said amount was promised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The ONGC gave an order for laying 2 Sub-sea pipelines of approximately 203 kilometers length each, for transportation of oil and gas from Bombay High to Uran to an American Company, which was the lowest technically acceptable bidder for the work.

(b) Messrs. Brown & Root S.A and Messrs. Brown & Root International Ltd.; and

(c) No, Sir. The laying of the pipelines was completed on schedule and the pipelines were commissioned in June, 1978. M/s. Brown & Root have been paid by ONGC for the work strictly in terms of the contract provisions.

Move to Increase Price of Core Sector Product (Steel)

4829. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to sponsor an increase in the price of core sector product such as steel; and

(b) if so, whether it was not against the Jha Committee on Indirect Taxes recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) The prices of core sector products such as steel are constantly kept under review by the Government.

(b) Such recommendations of the Jha Committee as are relevant to pricing policies will also receive due consideration in any review of steel prices.

Import of Tinplate Primes and Blackplates in Coils.

4830. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) the total import of tinplate prime during the past six months by the large scale units;

(b) the total import of blackplates in coils for conversion into tinplate prime during the past six months by the large scale units;

(c) whether there is any pending licence for import of black plates in coils and if so, the quantum to be imported; and

(d) whether any such import licence has been given to any small scale unit in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) to (d) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

टिन की सादी तथा नालीदार चादरों का मूल्य

4831. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले के मूल्यों की तुलना मे सादी और नालीदार चादरों की कीमतों में अब काफी वृद्धि हो गई है और क्या उसके मूल्यों की कीमतो मे कमी करने की दृष्टि से मूल्य वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणो को समाप्त करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों की रहट आदि की आवश्यकता के लिए, जहां रहट सिंचाई का मूल साधन हैं और लोगो के उपयोग के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर और टीकमगढ़ जिलो के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे सरकार की इन चादरों को कम मूल्यों पर सप्लाई करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीज पटनायक) : (क) सम्भवत. माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय सस्ती चादरो के मूल्य से है। यदि ऐसा है तो उत्पादन-शुल्क और रेल भाडे तथा कोयले के मूल्यों में समय-समय पर हुई वृद्धि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के अलावा अक्तूबर, 1973 से इस्पात सामग्री के संयुक्त सन्यन्त्र समिति के आधार मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नही हुआ था। 5-6-1978 से इन मूल्यों मे 175/- रुपये प्रति टन के औसत से वृद्धि कर दी गई है जिसके मुख्य कारण ये है :—

1. उत्पादन लागत मे हुई वृद्धि को पूरा करना,
2. उत्पादको को उचित लाभ सुनिश्चित करना;
3. कुछ समय से औसत दूरी मे वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण भाड़े के बोझ मे हुई वृद्धि को पूरा करना; और
4. इस्पात उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण, प्रतिस्थापन और विकास के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन जुटाना तथा बजट पर निर्भरता को कम करना।

इन श्रेणियों के आयातित तथा देशीय इस्पात के मूल्यों को इकट्ठा करने तथा समानीकरण करने के लिए बफर आयात, जिसमें सस्ती चादरें भी शामिल हैं, की योजना में सम्मिलित श्रेणियों के मूल्यों में 12-9-78 से 100/- रुपये प्रति टन की दर से वृद्धि कर दी गई थी।

(ख) कृषि औजार तथा रहट जैसी मदों के निर्माण की इकाइयां अधिकतर लघु क्षेत्र में है। इनकी आवश्यकताएं मुख्यत: राज्य लघु उद्योग निगमों की मार्फत पूरी की जाती हैं। इन निगमों क रियायती दरों पर आपूर्ति इस शर्त पर की जाती है कि वे यह माल लघु इकाइयों को स्टाक यार्ड मूल्यों से 40/- रुपये प्रति टन की कम दर पर बेचेंगे।

विभिन्न न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मुकदमें

4832. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगभग सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रो में पिछले कई वर्षों से मुकदमे अनिर्णीत पडे है जिसके कारण जनता को दिक्कतें हो रही है तथा समय पर न्याय प्रदान करने में भी न्यायपालिका की दक्षता का ह्रास हो रहा है;

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1977 और 1978 के अन्त तक प्रत्येक राज्य मे अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों, मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेटों के न्यायालयों, समुदाय न्यायालयों, उच्च न्यायालयो तथा सेशन न्यायालयों मे अलग-अलग कितने मुकदमे अनिर्णीत पड़े थे; और

(ग) क्या उच्च न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश अथवा भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं और यदि हां, तो उन न्यायाधीशों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) यह सही है कि राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों मे न्यायालय-मामले लम्बित हैं।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1978 के अन्त तक अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों, लघुवाद न्यायालयों और सेशन न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलो के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। महानगर मजिस्ट्रेटों के न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी भी अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, 31-12-1977 और 30-6-1978 को मजिस्ट्रेटों के न्यायालयों, वरिष्ठ न्यायाधीशों/अधीनस्थ न्यायाधीशों के न्यायालयों, मुंसिफों के न्यायालयों और लघुवाद न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों के ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी—4189/79]

31-12-1977 और 30-6-1978 को सेशन न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलो के ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-2 में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिए सख्या एल टी—4189/79]

31-12-1977 और 31-12-1978 को उच्च न्यायालयों की बाबत अपेक्षित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-3 में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या एल० टी०—4189/79]

(ग) कुछ सुझावों पर, जो प्राप्त हुए थे, भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति की प्रतिक्रिया मांगी गई थी। भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति ने उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों से परामर्श किया और उच्च न्यायालयों के विचारों को जानने के बाद अपने सहयोगी न्यायाधीशों की और अपनी प्रतिक्रिया सरकार को भेजी है। उच्च न्यायालयों में बकाया मामलो की बाबत भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति और उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की मुख्य सिफारिशों का सारांश सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-4 में [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी—4189/79) विचारण न्यायालयों में बकाया मामलों की बाबत उनकी मुख्य सिफारिशों का सारांश सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-5 में देखा जा सकता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—4189/79]

छठी योजना में खोले जाने वाले दूरदर्शन केन्द्र तथा रिले पारेषण केन्द्र

4833. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :
श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस अल्लूरी :
श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान, वर्षवार, देश में कुल कितने दूरदर्शन केन्द्र तथा रिले पारेषण केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे और वे कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे।

(ख) योजना अवाध के दौरान आकाशवाणी के कितने नये केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे और वे कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे; और

(ग) राज्यों की किन-किन राजधानियों में इस समय दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नही हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों/रिले केन्द्रों और रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव हैं :—

दूरदर्शन

पूर्णकालिक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

1. अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)
2. बंगलौर (कर्नाटक)
3. त्रिवेन्द्रम (केरल)

दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र

1. आसनसोल (पश्चिम बंगाल)
2. अजमेर (राजस्थान)
3. कटक (उडीसा)
4. जम्मू (जम्मू और काश्मीर)
5. कसौली (हिमाचल प्रदेश)
6. मदुरै (तमिलनाडु)
7. मुर्शिदाबाद (पश्चिम बंगाल)
8. पणजी (गोवा, दमन और दीव)
9. विजयवाड़ा (आंध्र प्रदेश)
10. वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

कार्यक्रम निर्माण केन्द्र

1. गुलबर्ग
2. जयपुर
3. मुजफ्फरपुर
4. रायपुर

टिप्पणी :—जालंधर में एक पूर्ण रूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है। 13-4-79 को एक अन्तरिम केन्द्र के चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

आकाशवाणी

1. सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान)
2. ईटानगर (अरुणाचल प्रदेश)
3. गंगटोक (सिक्किम)
4. तुरा (मेघायल)
5. आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश)
6. मदुरै (तमिलनाडु)
7. जमशेदपुर (बिहार)
8-12. कम शक्ति वाले स्थानीय केन्द्र (स्थान का अभी निर्णय करना है)

(ग) 1. अगरतला
2. बंगलौर
3. भुवनेश्वर
4. भोपाल
5. चण्डीगढ़
6. गंगटोक
7. गांधीनगर
8. गोहाटी (दीसपुर)
9. इम्फाल
10. कोहिमा
11. पटना
12. शिमला
13. शिलांग
14. त्रिवेन्द्रम और
15. दिल्ली को छोड़ कर सभी संघ शासित क्षेत्र।

Availability of Tapti Gas to Gujarat

4834. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tapti off-shore gas would be made availabile exclusively to Gujarat; and

(b) if so, whether discussions have been held with the Gujarat Government for the utilisation of this Gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) :

(a) The question of utilisation of Tapti gas is premature since any decison about the exploitation and transportation of Tapti gas will be possible only after North Tapti and South Tapti structures have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply given to (a) above.

विभिन्न न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े मुकदमे

4835 **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के विभिन्न निचले न्यायालयों तथा उच्च न्यायालयों मे तीन वर्षों तथा अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े मुकदमों की संख्या कितनी है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : तारीख 31-12-1978 को देश के उच्च न्यायालयों मे ऐसे मामलों की संख्या, जो तीन वर्ष तथा इससे अधिक अवधि से लम्बित है, 193534 थी ।

देश के विभिन्न निचले न्यायालयों मे तीन वर्ष तथा इससे अधिक अवधि से लम्बित मामलों की संख्या उपलब्ध नही है । तथापि, तारीख 30-6-1978 को विभिन्न निचले न्यायालयों मे लम्बित कुल मामलों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण मे बताई गई है ।

विवरण

30-6-1978 को निचले न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामले

आपराधिक मामले —

सेशन न्यायालय	लम्बित मामलों की संख्या
मूल	68975
पुनरीक्षण	21104
अपील	43184
कुल	133263

1	2
मजिस्ट्रेट न्यायालय	
पुलिस चालान	2757897
परिवाद-मामले	1786328
कुल	4544225
सिविल मामले —	
मूल पक्ष	
नियमित वाद	1417002
प्रकीर्ण मामले	1214196
कुल	2631198
अपील पक्ष	
नियमित अपीलें	141156
प्रकीर्ण अपीलें	51862
कुल	193018
कुल जोड़	7501704

स्थानीय फिल्मों को सहायता देने सम्बन्धी योजना

4836. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्थानीय फिल्में बनाने के काम को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता देने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि दी गई और उसके उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि उसका उपयोग नही किया गया तो सरकार ने उसका उपयोग करने हेतु क्या निदेश दिए है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Survey in Andhra Coast

4837. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has conducted the preliminary survey in Andhra Coast regarding the presence of oil and the report was sent to Singapore for further examination and formulation; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) ONGC had conducted reconnaissance geophysical survey in Andhra coast off Vishakhapatnam—Madras during February to April, 1978. The geophysical data collected during this survey was sent to Singapore for its processing. The processed data has since been received by ONGC.

(b) The interpretation of the data by ONGC's scientists is in progress. A preliminary study of the data shows the possibility of presence of structures favourable for accumulation of hydrocarbons in relatively deeper waters in the offshore Godavari-Krishna area. Additional Geophysical survey is planned by ONGC during 1979 to delineate the structures and depending on the results of the survey, ONGC proposes to take up drilling during the later part of 1979/early 1980.

बिजली कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल का उत्तरी बंगाल में सिलीगुड़ी को बिजली की सप्लाई पर प्रभाव

4838 **श्री राजनारायण** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार विद्युत बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल किए जाने से सिलीगुड़ी पर जो उत्तरी बंगाल का सबसे बड़ा नगर है, बहुत अधिक कुप्रभाव पड़ा है,

(ख) क्या सिलीगुड़ी को बरौनी से 10 मेगावाट विद्युत सप्लाई की जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां विद्युत की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है और विद्युत कर्मचारियो की मांगे क्या है और उन पर सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० राम जयन) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड सामान्यतया पश्चिम बंगाल को उत्तर बंगाल में स्थित दलकोला उप केन्द्र पर 10 मेगावाट विद्युत सप्लाई करता है। बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के कामगारों की हड़ताल के दौरान पारेषण लाइनों की तोड़फोड़ के कारण कुछ दिन तक उत्तर बंगाल की विद्युत सप्लाई प्रभावित रही । बोर्ड ने लाइनों की मरम्मत की और यथा संभव कम समय में विद्युत की सप्लाई बहाल कर दी ।

(ग) हड़ताल 18 मार्च, 1979 को वापस ले ली गई थी । कामगारों की मांगों पर गौर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया है ।

Steel Plant in Upper Assam

4839. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish in public sector any Steel Plant in Upper Assam where high grade coal is locally available and iron ore production in India has become all time high;

(b) if so, do the Government intend to start it in the Sixth Plan Period; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Location of future steel plants is to be based on techno-economic considerations and all feasible locations will be considered by Government as and when it is decided to set up new steel plants. Coking Coal in Upper Assam, though low ash has very high sulphur and is unsuitable for steel making.

Assessment to Exhaustible Energy Source

4840. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the exhaustible energy sources in the country; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any long term plan for tapping renewable energy sources like solar energy etc?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For harnessing the non-traditional renewable sources of energy like solar energy, investigations, studies and research and development activities are being undertaken in the country. Organised research and development have led to some successful prototype development of solar energy devices such as solar driers for certain agricultural products, water and space heating systems for domestic and medium scale applications and solar photo volatile cells/modules. The R & D efforts have, however, not yet led to the stage of product development for commercial application. A Programme of intensified R & D work in solar energy is under way.

Assignments for Retired Judges

4841. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of one or more retired Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts have been commissioned by Government for various specific assignments;

(b) if so, full facts thereof to date;

(c) whether the said ex-Judges work till the end of their work/mission or they retire on the stipulated new date of their retirement; and

(d) the remuneration paid perquisites allowed to these ex-Judges during the two years 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The exact information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

वर्ष 1975—79 के दौरान इस्पात का उत्पादन

4842. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975–76, 1976–77, 1977–78 और 1978–79 में देश में इस्पात का कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्षों के लिये, वर्षवार लाभ और हानि का विवरण क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) वर्ष 1975–76, 1976–77, 1977–78, और 1978-79 (फरवरी 1979 तक) के दौरान देश में छः सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों

में से प्रत्येक का खाने का विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

(हजार टन)

कारखाना	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79 (फरवरी, 79 तक)
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना .	1850	2019	1930	1676
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना .	751	901	864	711
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना .	1041	1174	1178	935
बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना .	150	736	815	832
इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड . .	500	542	506	431
टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील क० लि०	1486	1550	1601	1370
कुल .	5778	6922	6894	5955

(ख) इन इस्पात कारखानों के वर्ष 1975–76, 1976–77 और 1977–78 के कार्य-परिणाम नीचे दिए गये है । वर्ष 1978–79 के कार्यपरिणाम इस वर्ष के लेखे बन्द कर लेने तथा लेखा-परीक्षा के पश्चात् ही उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे —

(करोड रुपए)

	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना .	28.22	49 05	39.76*
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना .	28.33	33 13	19.10*
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना .	(–) 20.06	(–) 7 14	(–) 17.54*
बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना .	(–) 16.94	1.75	(–) 10.10*
इंडियन आयरन एड स्टील क० लि०	(–) 5.61	(–) 16.25	(–) 31.29**
टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० लि०	12.67	18 05	7.87

*कार्यपरिणाम 1–4–1977 से 30–4–1978 (13 महीने) तक की अवधि के लिए है ।

**अस्थायी

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए पेंशन

4843. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टो को पेंशन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार नियमों में संशोधन करके सभी कर्मचारियों को पेंशन देने की नीति अपनाने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) पेंशन उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देय है जो नियमो के अधीन सेवानिवृत्ति के समय किसी स्थायी पद को स्थायी तौर पर धारण किए हुए हों और जिनकी अर्हक सेवा दस वर्ष से कम न हो। आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट चूकि ठेके पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, वे पेंशन के हकदार नहीं है । तथापि, वे अंशदायी भविष्य निधि के लाभों के हकदार हैं । कतिपय शर्तों के अंतर्गत अंशदायी भविष्य निधि के लाभों के अतिरिक्त उन्हे ग्रेच्यूटी भी दी जाती है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास नहीं है ।

Licences for Radios

4844. SHRIHALIMUDDIN AHMED: Willthe Minister of INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING be pleased to state the total number of Radio licences in *the* year 1977-78 and the total number out of that which were renewed in 1979--80 thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K.ADVANI): The figures of radio/TV licences are compiled on the basis of clndaar for year and not financ al year. The figures the year 1978 are being compiled.

2. The total number of licences both for radio and TV as on the 31st December 1977 was 2,30,69,706. The number of licences renewed on that date is 2,07,73,068. Out of this the number of radio licences renewed is 2,00,96,453.

शिवाजी, महात्मा फूले, विश्वेश्वर, महाराणा प्रताप, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और डा० अम्बेडकर की जीवनियों का प्रकाशन

4845. **श्री केशवराव धोंडने** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छत्रपति शिवाजी, महात्मा फूले, महात्मा विश्वेश्वर, महाराणा प्रताप, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की जीवनियां देश की सभी भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करने सम्बन्धी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या उनका साहित्य देश की सभी भाषाओ मे प्रकाशित करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) प्रकाशन विभाग ने, 'बिल्डर्स आफ माडर्न इंडिया' के अन्तर्गत नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस तथा डा० बी० आर० अम्बेदकर की जीवनियां अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की है । इन जीवनियों के हिन्दी संस्करण तैयार किए जा रहे है । 'भारतीय इतिहास के निर्माता' पुस्तकमाला के अंतर्गत छत्रपति शिवाजी तथा महाराणा प्रताप पर हिन्दी में संक्षिप्त जीवन चरित्र प्रकाशित किए गए है ।

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट भी अपनी राष्ट्रीय जीवन चरित्रमाला के अंतर्गत सुप्रसिद्ध भारतीयों की संक्षिप्त जीवनियां प्रकाशित करता है । उन्होंने इस पुस्तकमाला मे हिन्दी में महाराणा प्रताप का जीवन चरित्र प्रकाशित किया है । उन्होने अपनी "यंग इंडिया लाइब्रेरी" पुस्तकमाला मे अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी, मराठी, असमिया, उर्दू तथा पंजाबी मे आई० एन० ए० पर एक पुस्तक निकाली है जिसमें नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के जीवन और संघर्ष पर प्रकाश डाला गया है । राष्ट्रीय जीवन चरित्र माला में डा० बी० आर० अम्बेदकर की एक जीवनी तैयार की जा रही है । वे इस माला के अंतर्गत छत्रपति शिवाजी, महात्मा फूले तथा नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की जीवनियां प्रकाशित करने पर भी विचार कर रहे है । फिलहाल, महात्मा विश्वेश्वर की जीवनी प्रकाशित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, मुख्यतया, संसाधनों की कमी के कारण । तथापि, शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय एक स्वैच्छिक संगठन से प्राप्त एक प्रस्ताव जिसमें उस संगठन को सम्पूर्ण नेताजी वाङ्मय प्रकाशित करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने की बात पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Import of Crude and Increase of foreign Exchange

4846. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not only finding it difficult to meet its full requirements during the current year but will have to pay much more for its crude imports than last year,

(b) whether it is a fact that Iraq has agreed to give more than double its supply this year; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the arrangements made by Government to meet the demands in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The annual contract with Iraq for the year 1978 provided for crude oil supplies to the extent of 3·275 million tonnes. As compared with this a firm contret covering supplies of 5·5 million tonnes of crude oil from Iraq during 1979 has already been concluded. In addition, Iraq has promised to make best endeavours to supply an additional one million tonnes of crude oil during the year depending upon availability. In fact a quantity of 350,000 tonnes would be supplied during the period January-March 1979 against this stipulation relating to additional supplies.

(c) After taking into account indigenous crude availability of around 13·15 million tonnes, the requirements of imported crude oil during 1979 are anticipated to be of the order of 16·5 million tonnes The following import arrangements have been firmed up so far:—

(Qty. In Million tonnes)

Country	
Iraq	5·5
UAE	1·5
Saudi Arabia . . .	3·0
U.S.S.R.	1·5

In addition additional crude imports to the extent of approximately 1·2 million tonnes during the period January-March, 1979 have been orgaised from the National Oil Companies of Iraq and Quater over and above the supplies from Iraq under the long term contract. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

Release of Advertsement by D.A.V.P.

4847. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.A.V.P. released any advertisements to small and districteg papers and also to specified journals and study periodicals during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, State-wise and language-wise break-up of the main facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have issued any guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are they ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes Sir. Advertisements were released in 1977 and 1978 by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to all those small and medium newspapers and also to specialised and technical journals which approached the DAVP for enlistment on their panel and fulfilled the minimum requirements laid down in the Advertising Policy.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Under the Advertising Policy which is followed by the DAVP guidelines have been laid down providing for a balanced and equitable distribution under which consideration is shown to small and medium papers in regard to advertising rates and release of advertisements. Relaxation of the minimum circulation limit is also provided for specialised and technical journals.

Statement

Statement referred to in Part (*b*) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 4847 giving Statewise and Languagewise break up of Newspapers of Small and Medium (District Papers) and specialised Journals used for Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity Advertisement during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79.

State	Big	Medium	Small
Assam			
English	..	1	6
Bengali	..	..	2
Assamese	..	2	14
Hindi	..	..	2
Andhra Pradesh			
English	..	5	8
Telugu	5	6	40
Hindi	..	..	2
Urdu	..	2	102
Bihar			
English	1	1	12
Hindi	1	3	51
Urdu	..	..	22
Andaman and Nicobar			
English	..	..	2
Delhi			
English	4	16	94
Hindi	8	15	80
Urdu	..	2	62
Punjabi	..	1	27
Marathi	..	..	2
Gujarati	.	..	1
Sanskrit	..	..	1
Goa			
English	..	..	5
Marathi	..	..	6
Gujarat			
English	..		1
Urdu	..	.	1
Gujarati	8		17
Punjabi	..		1
Sindhi	.	.	2
Haryana			
Hindi	..	.	9
Urdu	..	..	6
Himachal Pradesh			
Hindi	..	..	5
Jammu and Kashmir			
English	..	.	8
Urdu	..	..	25

State	Big	Medium	Small
Karnataka			
English	3		7
Marathi			4
Kannada	4	1	54
Urdu	1		9
Telugu	1	..	..
Hindi			2
Kerala			
English	2		2
Malayalam	9	15	40
Madhya Pradesh			
English			5
Hindi	1	4	92
Urdu			4
Sindhi			2
Maharashtra			
English	13	13	36
Marathi	10	12	133
Punjabi	..	..	1
Sindhi	..		2
Hindi	3	2	12
Urdu	..	1	11
Gujarati	3	4	9
Orissa			
English			3
Oriya	..	2	13
Punjab			
English	1	2	4
Punjabi	..	2	57
Hindi	1	1	4
Urdu	1	..	17

State	Big	Medium	Small
Rajasthan			
English	..	..	
Hindi	1	5	1
Sindhi	..	..	4
Sanskrit	..	..	1
Sikkim			
English			1
Tamil Nadu			
English	3	5	
Tamil		7	46
Telugu		..	4
Urdu			
Tripura			
English			
Bengali			
Uttar Pradesh			
English		2	1
Hindi	4	8	24
Urdu	..	..	51
Sindhi		..	2
Sanskrit		..	1
West Bengal			
English	1	3	25
Bengali	4	6	1
Hindi	1	1	20
Urdu		..	12
Assamese		..	1
Other languages	..	..	16

Plans for Energy Conservation

4848. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any plans with regard to energy conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any Fiscal incentives to encourage power conservation. If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) : The National Energy Policy for the country envisages that energy production and utilisation must be made as efficiently as possible with a view to conserving energy in all sectors of energy use.

In the Electricity sector the policy and programme envisage efforts to reduce transmission losses, avoid wasteful use of energy and propose a study of measures to improve the efficiency of use of electricity.

In regard to oil the energy policy envisages that where technically and economically possible, oil shall be substituted by other forms of energy. Studies are being undertaken in certain core industries such as refineries and steel plants to reduce the consumption of oil as well as losses. The Petroleum Conservation Research Association has set an objective of achieving 5% improvement of average efficiency of petroleum product by 1981-82 and a number of studies field activities and projects are under way in this connection.

Conservation in the coal sector particularly for coking coal envisages measures for improved mining practices to increase recovery of coal from mines and a major study on open cast mining in the Jharia Coalfields has been initiated. Other R & D activities are being undertaken to improve recovery by washing of coal and other techniques.

(c) Electricity tariffs prescribed by the State Electricity Boards generally are so structured that tariff rates for sectors other than the High priority productive sector such as agriculture and essential industries are higher and thereby indirectly attempt to restrain consumption in non-priority or non-productive sectors. Some Electricity Boards have introduced tariff where energy charges rise with increased electricity consumption. This also is aimed at conserving energy. No direct fiscal incentives are being given by the Government.

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity in India as Compared with Certain other Countries

4849. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total electricity requirement of India and also its present generation in the country; and

(b) what is the per capita consumption of electricity in India and how does it compare with Japan, Brazil, U.K., West Germany and U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The gross energy requirement of the country for the period April, 1978 to February , 1979 was 98661 million units. The gross energy generation during this period was 93836 million units in the utility sector.

(b) The per capita consumption of electrical energy in India and other countries is given below:—

Sl. No.	Country	Per Capita Consumption in Units	For the Year
1.	U. K.	4245	1976
2.	W. Germany	4446	1975
3.	U.S.A.	8074	1976
4.	Japan	3832	1974
5.	Brazil	684	1974-75
6.	India	119·4	1976-77

The tentative per capita consumption of electricity in India for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is 121·4 units and 132·3 units respectively

अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की उपलब्धता

4850. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 में उत्तर प्रदेश मे बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता क्या है और उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना मे अन्य राज्यों में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या 1979–80 में उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है, और यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना में अन्य राज्यों में यह वृद्धि अनुमानतः कितनी होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) 1978–79 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता लगभग 108 यूनिट होने का अनुमान है । इसकी तुलना में अखिल भारतीय औसत 152 यूनिट है । देश के अन्य राज्यों में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता को दर्शाने वाला विवरण उपाबन्ध में दिया गया है ।

(ख) 1979–80 में उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता बढ़कर 113 यूनिट हो जाने की आशा है और अखिल भारतीय औसत के 164 यूनिट तक बढ जाने की संभावना है ।

विवरण

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में 1978–79 के दौरान ऊर्जा की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	ऊर्जा की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता (यूनिट में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	112
2.	असम	42
3.	बिहार	81
4.	गुजरात	264
5.	हरियाणा	265
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	81
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	125
8.	कर्नाटक	189
9.	केरल	122
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	106
11.	महाराष्ट्र	268
12.	मणिपुर	11
13.	मेघालय	58
14.	नागालैण्ड	42
15.	उड़ीसा	117
16.	पंजाब	373
17.	राजस्थान	119
18.	तमिलनाडु	219
19.	त्रिपुरा	17
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	108
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	132
	संघ शासित क्षेत्र	
क.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	46
ख.	चण्डीगढ़	717
ग.	दिल्ली	426
घ.	गोआ, दमन और दीव	233
ङ.	पाण्डिचेरी	268
च.	मिजोरम	9
	अखिल भारत	154

टिप्पणी : ऊर्जा की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता विद्युत केन्द्र की बसबारों पर परिगणित की गयी है तथा इसमें पड़ौसी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र से/को किया गया आयात/निर्यात भी शामिल है । यह उपलब्धता अप्रैल, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 की अवधि की वास्तविक उपलब्धता तथा फरवरी, और मार्च, 1979 के अनुमानों पर आधारित है ।

Cases pending in Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts

4851. DR. RAMJI SINGH : Will the Minister of **Law, Justice and Company Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court, various High Courts and district courts for a period from one to more than ten years; and

(b) if so, whether Government will chalk out a time bound programme and ensure disposal of all old cases within five years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) The number of regular hearing matters pending in the Supreme Court for a period from one to more than ten years as on 31-12-1978 is given in the Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4190/79]

The number of cases pending in various High Courts for a period from one to more than ten years as on 31-12-1978 is given in the Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4190/79]

The year wise break up of cases pending in the district courts is not available. However, the total number of cases pending in the district courts of the country as on 30-6-1978 is given in the Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4190/79]

(b) It is the intention of the Government that old cases are disposed of at the earliest. But it is not possible to fix any time limit by when these cases will be disposed of.

Percentage of National Income spent on Defence Forces

4852. SHRI R. L. KUREEL : Will the **Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence** be pleased to state what percentage of the National Income is being spent on services and maintenance of other infrastructure including armed forces?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The annual Defence expenditure in terms of percentage of Gross National Product (at current prices)has varied between 3·1% to 3·9% in recent years.

Demand for increase in Royalty by Gujarat Government

4853. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA : Will the Minister of **Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers** be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil producing States have requested for the increase in royalty; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States Govts. of Gujarat & Assam have requested for increase in the rate of royalty. It has been decided that the existing rate of royalty on crude oil and casing head condensate would continue till it is reviewed in 1980.

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

4855. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाना बिहार में क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के मामले में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए कोटा आरक्षित है ; और

(ख) इस तेल शोधक कारखाने के कुल कितने क्वार्टर हैं तथा अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को उनमें से कितने क्वार्टर आवंटित किए गए हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर सिंह यादव) : (क) बरौनी शोधनशाला में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति

के लोगों को क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के लिए कोई कोटा नहीं आरक्षित किया गया है।

(ख) बरौनी शोधनशाला में 1723 आवासीय यूनिटों में से 69 अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को दिये गये हैं ।

Import and Screening of Film 'Paigham'

4856. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

– (a) whether the Government has permitted the import of a foreign film 'Paigham' (Message) and whether the film Censor Board has permitted its screening in India;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the persistent objections of especially the Muslims to the aforesaid film since the time it was under preparation; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated by the Government in deference to the religious sentiments of the Muslims and the highly sacrillegious nature of the film?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) The foreign film "Paigham" has neither been imported nor presented for certification to the Board of Film Censors so far.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

बैतूल जिले में गैस की एजेंसियां

4857. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी ने बैतूल जिले में गैस एजेंसियां देने के लिए आवेदन पत्र मांगे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन आवेदन पत्रों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) बैतूल जिले में गैस की एजेंसियां कब से अपना काम आरम्भ करेंगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विभिन्न उम्मीदवारों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की जांच की जा रही है और जल्दी ही निर्णय लिये जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) इस वर्ष की तीसरी तिमाही तक ।

Production of Fertilizers in Trombay Unit

4859. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is total production of Fertilizer in Trombay Unit in the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and how much quantity was given to Shaw Wallaces and Parry and Co. during these years; and

(b) how much commission was paid to these Companies during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) Year-wise production of fertilizers in Trombay Unit of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. during the three-year period 1975-76 to 1977-78 is indicated below:—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	(Metric tonnes)		
Urea .	75669	98069	101483
NPK Complex Fertilizers .	215765	270637	241451

Rahtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. do not market their fertilizers through marketing companies like M/s. Shaw Wallace and M/s. Parry & Co.

(b) Does not arise.

"IDLE capacity plagues HAL"

4860. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR :
SHRI S. JAGANATHAN :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in Economic Times dated March 3, 1979 captioning "Idle Capacity plagues HAL"; and

(b) If so, the details and steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The utilisation of capacity in all Divisions of HAL is dependent on the requirements of the Indian Air Force in respect of Military Aircraft Efforts are continuously being made to ensure adequate work-load for all the Divisions of HAL. Government have decided to undertake the manufacture of the Jaguar Aircraft in the Bangalore Complex. Manufacture of HPT-32 (Basic Trainer) Aircraft will be entrusted to Kanpur Division

Article regarding probe into Seventh Film Festival

4861. DR BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the article published in a magazine "PROBE" on the recent Seventh Film Festival;

(b) whether it is a fact that no proper criteria was laid down for selection of people competent to cover it;

(c) if so, what was the criteria laid down for the selection of Journalists, and

(d) the names of the persons who were given accreditation to cover the Seventh Film Festival ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The broad criteria, as laid down by the Special Accreditation Committee constituted for the purpose, are contained in statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4191/79]

(d) The names of those who were given accreditation to the Seventh Film Festival are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT—4191/79]

उर्वरक का उत्पादन और उपभोग

4862 **श्री उपसेन** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में उर्वरक का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितने उर्वरक का आयात किया गया ,

(ख) देश में उर्वरक की कुल खपत क्या है , और

(ग) आई० एफ० सी० ओ० के फूलपुर (इलाहाबाद) एकक में उत्पादन कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) (क) 1977-78 के दौरान उर्वरकों की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं स्वदेश में उत्पादित की गई है तथा आयातित हुई है --

(लाख मी० टनों में)

	स्वदेशी उत्पादन	आयात
1 नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरक (एन के रूप में)	20 00	7.59
2 फास्फेट युक्त उर्वरक (पी 2 ओ 5 के रूप में)	6 70	7.74
3. पोटाश युक्त उर्वरक (के 20 के रूप में)	शून्य	5.99

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान की निम्न मात्राओं की देश में खपत हुई थी।

लाख मी० टन

1. नाइट्रोजन (एन) 20 13
2. फास्फेटयुक्त (पी 2 ओ 5 8 64 वही
3. पोटाश युक्त उर्वरक 5.06 वही के 20)

(ग) इण्डियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लिमिटेड का फुलपुर परियोजना के मशीनरी तौर पर 30 जून, 1979 को पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

Disposal of Working plant Strachine by M/s. Smith stanistreet Co. Ltd., at cheap pr ce

4863. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Smith Stani Street an undertaking under IDPL has sold locally a working plant Strachine at very cheap price;

(b) whether the buyer is engaged in the import of raw materials;

(c) whether this deal also included a large quantity of stock;

(d) if so, whether any tenders were invited for the disposal of this plant;

(e) the details thereof; and

(f) reasons for disposing of this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL) is a Public sector unit of the Government of India (not under the control of IDPL). SSPL sold its old Strychnine plant for Rs. 51,651.03. The written-down value thereof was only Rs. 9,184.

(b) Government are not aware of this.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(c) Although 39 parties responded initially to the Tender, final offers were received only from 9 parties, the highest of which was Rs. 25,000 only. After negotiation by a Committee comprising senior officers of the Company, the Plant was sold for Rs. 51,651.03 inclusive of sales-tax and surcharge, to Messrs Alkaloids Corporation, the only other unit manufacturing similar products at Calcutta.

(f) The reasons for disposal are progressive decline in demand for Nux Vomica alkaloids in the international market, uneconomical production due to the plant being sold. Besides, the space occupied by this Plant was earmarked, under the Expansion Scheme approved by Government, for alternative drug formulations, which would result in substantially higher turnover.

Strike by High Court Employees

4864. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times on which court employees have gone on strike during 1978 in various States indicating the reasons of strike and reaction of the Government to said strikes;

(b) due to strikes how much work has accumulated; and

(c) what remedial measures have been taken by the Government to clear pending work ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion Programme of IDPL Units at Rishikesh and Hyderabad

4865. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what will be the capacity of IDPL after completing its expansion programmes at it Rishikesh and Hyderabad plants; and

(b) how much investment is to be made on the new IDPL units proposed to be set up at Gurgaon in Haryana, Muzaffarpur and Madras and the expected turnover at each of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) The capacity after expansion of Rishikesh and Hyderabad unit of Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals will be as follows —

Rishikesh :

(i) Bulk drugs (Antibiotics)	487·5 tonnes and 230 mmu of Potassium Penicillin
(ii) Formulations	Vials 210 million Capsules 720 ,, Tablets 96 ,, Ampoules 50 ,

Hyderabad

(i) Bulk drugs (Synthetic)	3179 tonnes
(ii) Formulations	Tablets 4000 million Syrups 600 K L. Ampoules 50 million Vials 10 ,, Capsules 50 ,, Sod PAS granules 200 tonnes

(b) The investment and expected turn-over of new IDPL units at Gurgaon, Muzaffarpur and Madras will be as follows —

(Rs Crores)

	Investment	Turn-over
Gurgaon	8·727	31·60
Mujaffarpur	10·930	6·73
Madras	0·924	5·00

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है कि देश मे परिवहन पर इस का बुरा प्रभाव न पडे और लोगो को इसका लाभ मिलता रहे और

(ग) पेट्रोल, डीजल तथा मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री सुनिश्चित बाजार मे निर्धारित मूल्य पर कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोल तथा मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्यो में वृद्धि

4866 **श्री गया भक्त सिंह** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य सरकारी आदेश जारी किये जाने से पूर्व ही बढ गये हैं और सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नही कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ,

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) (क) वस्तुओं पर उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क के संबंध में बजट प्रस्ताव, घोषणा के दिन की उसी आधी रात से ही लागू हो जाता है। सरकारी आदेश भी जारी कर दिये गये है। अब सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत मूल्यो में वृद्धि कम से है ।

(ख) ऐसा विचार है कि परिवहन क्षेत्र पर कोई गम्भीर प्रभाव नही पडेगा ।

(ग) पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर उत्पाद शुल्क की दरों में वृद्धि तथा उसके परिणाम स्वरूप बिक्री कर लेवी में की गई वृद्धि से अधिक मूल्य न लिये जायें इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यकारी तथा संविधिक अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गये है ।

वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान नाम पंजीकृत कराने वाले लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन

4967 **श्री राम कवर डेरवा** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम के उन सभी लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन उपलब्ध करा दिये है जिन्होंने वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये थे, और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) (क) गैस कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा अवधि स्थान पर अलग अलग है । कुछ स्थानों पर जहां तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस का विपणन इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा किया जाता है वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान पंजीकृत किए गये नामों के उपभोक्ताओं को अब तक इण्डेन गैस कनेक्शन प्रदान करना संभव नहीं हो सका है ।

(ख) देश में तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) की वर्तमान मांग इसकी उपलब्धता से कहीं अधिक है । वर्तमान एल० पी० जी० की मांग क्षमता 8 6 लाख मी० टन प्रति वर्ष बन होने की आशा है जबकि वर्तमान खाना पकाने की गैस का उपलब्धता लगभग 4 2 लाख मी० टन प्रति वर्ष है ।

Canalising of Advertisement of Autonomous Bodies through DAVP

4868 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to canalise all advertisements of the autonomous bodies of the Government and of public sector Enterprises through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH) (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government

(b) Does not arise

Emoluments of Managing Directors in Companies

4869 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names of public and private limited companies whose managing directors get more than Rs 3000 per month as salary in addition to other emoluments;

(b) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to fix the maximum salary of these managing directors, and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) : (a) There are nearly 8000 public limited companies and more than 48,000 private limited companies in the country As the number of companies involved is very large, it is not possible to compile and furnish this information

(b) and (c) The revised administrative guidelines relating to the remunera-

tion of Managerial Persronnel in public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies have since been issued by the Government on 9th November' 1978. A copy of these guidelines is annexed. As far private limited companies which are not subsidiaries of public limited companies, the matter is under consideration.

Statement

Revised guidelines/administrative ceilings on the salary and perquisites/benefits allowable to the Managing Dir etors, whole-time Directors, Part-time Director and Managers in Public Limited Companies, or Private Limited Companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies.

1. **Introduction**

1.1 The expression 'managerial personnel' in relation to Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 ordinarily refers to the Managing/whole-time Directors or Mangaers (as defined under Section 2(24) of the Act) *and excludes executives who ae not members of the Board of Directors* of the company irrespective of the salary paid to them.

1.2 Both the appointment and remuneration of the managerial personnel are subject to the regulatory provisions contained in the Companies Act. As such the approval of the Central Government is required both for the appointment/reappointment of Managing/whole-time Directors/Managers and also for the remuneration payable to them during their tenure of appointment.

2. **Statutory Provisions regarding limits of Managerial Remuneration**

2.1 While under section 269 read with section 388, their appointment as well as reappointment is subject to the approval of the Central Government, the provisions of section 309 to 311 read with section 387 govern their remuneration. Section 309 provides, *inter alia*, that the Managing/Whole-time Director may be paid upto 5 percent of the company's net profits for one such Director and where there is more than one sueh Director, upto 10% thereof for all them put together.

2.2 Under Section 198, the remuneration payable to all Directors including a Part-time Director is not to exceed 11% of the Company's net profits and this percentage is exclusiv' of the fees payble to the Directors for attending the meetings of the Company's Board of Directors from time to time.

2.3 The remuneration to a Managing Director or whole-time Director of Manager may, however, be paid to them either by way of monthly payment or as percentage of the net profits or by way of perquisites or by one or more of them. In any case, it will be subject to the limits mentioned above.

2.4 **Minimum or Protected Remuneration**

Section 198 (4) of the Companies Act provides *interalia* that where a company has no profits or its profits are inadequate in any financial year it may subject to the Central Government's approval, pay to its Directors including any Managing/whole-time director or Manager by way of minimum remuneration an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per annum to all of them put together if there are two or more of them holding office in the company. This limit of Rs. 50,000 could be exceeded with the approval of the Central Government if the latter is satisfied that, for the efficient conduct of the business of the company, the minimum remuneration of Rs. 50,000 per annum, is or will be insufficient.

3. **Administrative Guidelines**

Administrative guidelines were issued in November 1969 governing the remuneration payable to the Managing/whole-time Directors, Managers of Public Limited Companies and Private Companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies. In view of persisting doubts regarding the Central Government's powers in fixing ceilings on remuneration, the Companies (Amendment) Act 1974 introduced certain new provisions which vested the Central Government with specific powers to fix the remuneration of Managing/Whole-time Directors and Managers. The new provisions of section 637AA clearly enunciated the principles that should be kept in view in approving any appointment or in fixing the remuneration of the managerial personnel. It was specifically laid down that the Central Government while according its approval toamanageriai remuneration would, *inter-alia*, have regard to "public policy relating to the removal of disparities in income."

4. **The case for reduction in ceilings**

The Central Government have carefully reviewed the entire question of managerial remuneration in the context of socio-economic objectives of state Policy and the need for establishing a co-relation in managerial remuneration at com-

parable levels of responsibility in Government, public sector undertakings and public limited companies. In this connection the recommendations of the Study Group on Wages Incomes and Prices (Bhoothalingam Committee) whose report was published in May, 1978 as well as the recommendations of the High-powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajendra Sachar have been taken into account. These two Committees had the benefit of the views of various interests and bodies representing the employers, employees, trade unions etc.

5. **Revised Guidelines**

The following revised guidelines have accordingly been framed for dealing with applications received by the Central Government under Sections 269, 310 311, 309 and 198, 387 and 388 of the Companies Act, 1956.

5.1 **Substantive Remuneration**

(i) The maximum remuneration payable to Managing/whole-time Director or part-time paid Directors, Managers from one or more companies put together subject to the statutory limits, has been fixed as under:—

(a) The salary inclusive of dearness allowance and all other fixed allowances should not exceed Rs. 60,000 per annum ;

(b) A commission on net profits upto 1% of the net profits may be allowed in addition to the salary as an incentive for efficient and sound management, but this should be at least 20% of salary subject to an overall ceiling that salary plus commission would not exceed Rs. 72,000 per annum (bonus will be treated as part of commission);

(c) Where a company proposes to pay remuneration in the form of commission on net profits alone, this shall be subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 72,000 per annum; and

(d) Henceforward perquisites will be restricted to an amount equivalent to the annual salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 per annum to be reckoned on the basis of actual expenditure or liability incurred by the company as provided under explanation to section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956. There would, however, be separate non-interchangeable ceilings for expenditure on pensionary benefits, medical treatment and housing. Within this overall limit the perquisites that may be allowed by the company will be as under:—

(i) Company's contribution towards Provident Fund :

Non-interchangeable ceiling of 10% of salary.

(ii) Company's contribution towards Pension/Superannuation Fund : Non-interchangeable ceiling of 15% of salary.

(iii) Gratuity.

Payable in accordance with an approved fund and which does not exceed one-half month's salary for each completed year of service subject to a non-interchangeable ceiling of Rs 30,000 or 20 months' salary whichever is less

(iv) Medical benefits for self and family: Non-interchangeable ceiling of 1 months' salary subject to a maximum of Rs 5000/- per annum.

(v) Leave and leave travel concession.

(vi) Housing including furnitures, fixtures, appliances, gas and electricity—Non-interchangeable ceiling of 40% of salary on the condition that 10% of salary would be borne by the Managerial Personnel;

(vii) Free use of company's car with driver ;

(viii) Personal accident insurance;

(ix) Free telephone facility at residence.

(x) Fees of clubs, subject to a maximum of two clubs. Admission and life membership fees to clubs will not be allowed.

5.2 **Minimum Remuneration**

In the event of absence or inadequacy of profits in any financial year, a cut of 10% will be imposed on the substantive salary while the ceiling on perquisites will not be altered. (No commission/bonus will be payable in the case of absence or inadequacy of profits).

5.3 **Exceptions**

Expatriates and persons possessing high or rare skills would not be covered by the ceilings on managerial remuneration. These cases will be decided on merits.

5.4 Applicability of revised guidelines

The revised guidelines will not be applicable to the existing managerial personnel in whose cases approval have already been accorded, for the remaining duration of their current tenure They will be made applicable to these persons on their reappointment on the expiry of their current tenure

Purchase of Bulk Drugs

4870 SHRI C. K JAFFER SHARIFF Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to consider amendment of the Industries Development Regulation Act to prevent local purchase of bulk drugs by foreign drug companies, and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to foreign companies having to produce formulations based on their own bulk drugs. Para 21 of the New Drug Policy sets out the policy in this behalf. Amendments to the I (D&R) Act required to enable the Government to implement this are under consideration

Bifurcation of Defence service cadre

4871 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main reasons and objectives to bifurcate the well established Defence Science Cadre Service (DSS) between research and development and inspection organisations which has worked satisfactorily so far;

(b) whether Government believe that the bifurcation will give better efficiency and inter-action between the various wings of the Defence organisations including R & D production and inspection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Defence Science Service is being trifurcated into three services as under, as the nature of work and functioning of these three Organisations is quite separate from one another and calls for specialisation in their respective fields:—

(a) Defence Research and Development Service for Defence Research & Development Organisation.

(b) Defence quality Assurance Service for Director General Inspection.

(c) Defence Aeronautical quality Assurance Service for Defence Technical Development and Production (Air)

The trifurcation has been found necessary in the interest of the work of these Organisations.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Although the Defence Science Service was a common service for Defence Research & Development Organisation, Director General Inspection and Defence Technical Development and Production (Air) Organisations, these organisations had their own distinct and separate functions and administrative control Because of their separate roles the officers of these Organisations need to build up expertise in the respective fields This expertise cannot be utilised fully in the event of their being transferred from one organisation to another Also Defence Research and Development Organisation needs to have a different approach to recruitment and assessment of scientists to meet the requirements of multidisciplinary projects on major weapon systems now being taken up as well as to motivate the scientists and engineers for achieving better standard of performance

Assistance to Calcutta Film Producers for making Hindi Films

4872 PROF. SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have agreed to extend necessary assistance to Calcutta Film Producers for making Hindi Films in Calcutta,

(b) whether the Government also agreed to help Calcutta Film Producers for overcoming the crisis of film production in a Calcutta studios, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for extending any assistance to Calcutta film producers for making Hindi films in Calcutta.

(b) and (c). The film Industry in West Bengal has been facing difficulties for quite some time. Though there is no specific scheme of Central Government to give financial assistance to the film industry in West Bengal, on the recommendations of a Study Team set up in 1972 following steps have been taken to improve the conditions of the film industry of this region:—

(i) Film Division has transferred a part of its film processing work to Calcutta. They have set up a production centre at Calcutta which will help individual producers in the Eastern region. in production of additional films.

(ii) Film Finance Corporation has set-up a branch office in Calcutta to cater to the needs of local producers in Eastern region.

Expenditure for manufacturing Substitute for oil

4873. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any experiments for manufacturing substitute for oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Consultations on Bhel-Siemens Broad Based Collaboration

4874. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Energy have been consulted on the BHEL-Siemens proposed broad-based collaboration or any other matter regarding foreign collaboration in the electrical generation technology; and

(b) if so, the Ministry's reactions?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Ministry of Energy have been consulted on the proposals of BHEL for collaboration with M/s. Kraftwork Union for obtaining technology for the manufacture of large turbines from 200 MW to 1000 MW. Ministry of Energy was also consulted by B.H.E.L. for obtaining documentation from M/s Kraftwork Union for manufacture of 210 MW sets to their design in India. Ministry of Energy has concurred with the proposed collaboration proposals with M/s Kraftwork Union. Ministry of Energy was, however, not consulted in BHEL-Siemens proposed broad-based collaboration.

Promotions of the part Time N.C.C. IIIrd Officer

4875. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) if there is any provision for departmental promotions of part-time N.C.C. IIIrd Officer working in Higher Secondary Schools and in other categories too: and

(b) if so, do they get some monetary benefit according to rank, if not, why is it so?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Part-time N.C.C. Third Officers are engaged only in schools. Subject to fitness and availability of vacancies, they are eligible for promotion in the N.C.C. as—

— Second Officer .	After three Years' commissioned service.
— First Officer .	After eight Years' commissioned service.
— Chief Officer .	After fifteen Years' commissioned service.

(b) Besides an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month for service with the NCC, these officers are entitled to the following monetary benefits, according to their rank :—

(i) *Rank Pay* at the following rates (for periods of actual attendance at the Combined Cadre and Social Service Camp, and at authorised Courses of instruction in Armed Forces Schools and with Armed

Forces Units including Intervening Sundays and holidays):—

Third Officer	:	Rs. 130/- p.m. inclusive of Rs. 40/- as ration allowance.
Second Officer	:	Rs. 170 p.m. inclusive of Rs. 40/- as ration allowance.
First Officer	:	Rs. 220/- p.m. inclusive of Rs. 40/- as ration allowance
Chief Officer	:	Rs. 290/- p.m

(ii) *Honorarium* as under (for attending the annual training camp of the unit or for attending a course at the training centre during the actual period of the training camp):—

Third Officer	:	Rs. 90/-
Second Officer	:	Rs. 130/-
First Officer	:	Rs 180/-
Chief Officer	:	Rs. 250/-

Guards for Colleges of Military Engineering, Pune

1876. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Patrol Guards and other security staff provided to look after the residential complex of the College of Military Engineering, Pune;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above security measures have proved inadequate and if so, what is the number of thefts etc. that have taken place in the residential complex during the period since, August, 1978: and

(c) in how many cases the investigations have been successfully completed and what further steps Government propose to take to apprehend the culprits?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Twenty seven patrol guards/security staff and fifteen chowkidars have been provided.

(b) Considering the area of the residential complex of the College, the strength of security staff cannot be said to be inadequate. There have, however, been six cases of theft, including minor cases, since August 1978 and these cases were reported to the Police.

(c) Except in one case in which the culprit was apprehended and handed over to the Civil Police, in remaining five cases the culprits are still at large. All the theft cases are being pursued with the Police. The Police authorities have also been requested for assistance of a Dog Squad for apprehending the culprits.

कोटा में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना

4877. **श्री लाल जी भाई** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान राज्य के कोटा सिटी में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा;

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) कोटा में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Demand and Production of Crude Oil

4878. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) total demand domestic production and import of crude oil, in quantity as as well as in value, year-wise from 1973 — 1978 ;

(b) estimated demand and domestic production of crude oil in quantity for 1979 ;

(c) how the shortfall in domestic production, if any, in 1979 is proposed to be met; and

(d) when the country is expected to be self sufficient in oil production.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) :

(a) The information is given in the table below :—

Quantity : Mn Tonnes
Value : Rupees Crores.

Year	Crude oil.			
	Demand (Refinery Throughput)	Domestic production	Imports	
			qty.	c.i.f. value
1975	21·8	8·3	13·7	979·20
1976	22·8	8·7	14·0	1143·69
1977	24·4	10·2	14·8	1284·46
1978	25·6	11·3	14·7	1227·84

(b) The estimated demand and domestic production of crude oil in 1979 are 28.5 million tonnes and 15.15 million tonnes respectively.

(c) The gap in domestic production is proposed to be met by imports of crude oil and petroleum products.

(d) While all attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities, and while plans are being made for the exploitation of our established reserves, keeping in view the need to conserve this non-renewable source of energy, it is difficult to hold out any promise of self-sufficiency in crude oil.

कोयला खानों में ठेका प्रणाली

4879. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या **उर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों में ठेका प्रणाली अभी भी प्रचलित है और ठेकेदार प्रबन्धकों से प्रति श्रमिक 16 रुपये प्रति दिन की दर से मजूरी वसूल करते हैं और श्रमिकों को केवल 5 रुपये प्रति दिन की दर से भुगतान करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में नार्थ झागरा खंड कोयला खानों की कोयला मजदूर सभा ने इस बारे में नवम्बर, 1978 में महा प्रबन्धक को शिकायत की थी और खान प्रबंधक को विशिष्ट प्रमाण भी दिये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मंत्रालय इस अमानुषिक अमानवी शोषण के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनश्वर मिश्र) : (क) कुछ ऐसे काम ठेकेदारों से करवाए जा रहे हैं जिन्हें कानून में ठेका प्रणाली से कराने की आज्ञा हैं । खनन से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए ठेकेदारों के मजदूरों को, अमतौर से कोयला मजदूरी समझौते के अधीन, प्रबंध मण्डल के प्राधिकृत प्रतिनिधियों के सामने और कोलियरी के भुगतान काउंटर से भुगतान किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश कोयला मजदूर सभा (हि० म० स०) की उत्तरी झागरा खंड कोलियरी शाखा सचिव ने अपने दिनांक 22–11–1978 के पत्र में यह आरोप लगाया है कि ठेकेदारों के 9 मजदूरों की राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौते के अधीन वर्ग I की मजदूरी नहीं दी गई

थी बल्कि उन्हें न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अधीन भुगतान किया गया था । इस मामले की जांच कराने पर पता चला कि ठेकेदारों के सम्बद्ध मजदूरों को कुछ भ्रांति के कारण मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन मजदूरी दी गई थी । बाद में इसका निराकरण करके मजदूरों को रा० को० म० स० के अधीन दिनांक 3-1-1979 को भुगतान कर दिया गया । यह भुगतान प्रबंध मण्डल के प्रतिनिधियों की उपस्थिति में हुआ ।

(ग) कोयला कम्पनियां इस प्रकार की मांगों/भुगतानों की जांच करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्रवाई कर रही है कि कानूनी व्यवस्थाओं का ठीक पालन हुआ है या नही ।

Slump in the Iron Ore Mine Heads in Mayurbhanj

4880. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the iron ore mines heads in Mayurbhanj are threatened with a slump and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) and (b). Consequent to fall in demand as a sequel to the world-wide recession in steel industry, the off-take of iron ore from Mayurbhanj mines for export has gone down. The internal requirement has, however, remained constant. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corportation hope that with revival in steel production, the despatches from these mines will also pick up.

N.C.C. Commissioned Officers

4881. SHRI NATHU SINGH : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether part-time N.C.C. Commissioned officers working in Higher Secondary Schools are entitled for Identity cards ;

(b) whether they are authorised for purchasing from Military Canteens etc; if not why;

(c) whether the names of N.C.C. part-time officers is published in the list of Gazette Notification, if so, is he entitled for attestation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Identity cards are primarily needed for employees in establishments, where for security reasons entry is required to be kept restricted. Since the sphere of activity of the part-time NCC officers is mainly confined to educational institutions, issue of Identity cards to them has not been found necessary.

(b) Except liquor, imported and specially allocated items, scooters and refrigerators, NCC part-time officers are entitled to purchase all types of stores from the Military Canteens.

(c) All events concerning appointment promotion or discharge of NCC part-time officers are notified in the Official Gazette. These officers are also authorised to attest true copies of testimonials/certificates.

Purchase of Aircrafts by Ministry of Agriculture from HAL

4882. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN :

SHRI S. JAGANNATHAN :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 100 agricultural aircrafts were contracted to be purchased from Hindustan Aircraft by Agriculture Ministry ;

(b) if so, how many aircraft were manufactured and how many taken delivery of ; and

(c) the reasons for non-observance of contract, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 39 aircraft were manufactured upto 31-3-1978. Of these, delivery of only 31 has been taken so far.

(c) Production of this aircraft was discontinued with effect from 1-4-1978 as at present there is no demand for this type of aircraft.

Consumption of Wine, Rum, etc., in the Army

4883. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much wine, rum etc. have been consumed by the Army in the last three years ;

(b) is it given free of cost to the Defence personnel or they are charged for providing the same ;

(c) which are the Defence personnel to whom wine, rum etc. is provided by Government ;

(d) what is the future policy of Government for providing wine, rum, etc. to the Defence Personnel ;

(e) the amount spent by Government for providing wine etc. to the Army personnel in the last three years; and

(f) what alternative will be provided to those Army personnel who will not be provided liquor in future ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The consumption of various types of liquor for the past three years is as under :—

	1975-76 (Dozen bottles)	1976-77 (Dozen bottles)	1977-78 (Dozen bottles)
Rum	18,80,008	20,91,399	19,64,131
Other Wines and liquor . . .	76,172	83,512	92,421
Beer	161,040	2,94,555	3,49,200

(b) Free issues are made only in the high altitude operational areas. In the peace areas free issues are made only after recommendations of local medical authorities to cater for fatigue to troops and inclement weather. This is done sparingly and under exceptional circumstances. Payment issues are also made to members of Armed Forces through the Canteen Stores Department as per the laid down scales

(c) All the members of the Armed Forces are entitled to purchase liquor/Bear from the Canteen Stores Department in accordance with the scales laid down. Rum is provided free of cost for all troops entitled to free rations at varying frequencies at different altitudes in field areas. However in peace areas, free issues may be authorised to Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks by the Competent Authority occasionally to meet special fatigue or bad weather conditions.

(d) Once total prohibition is enforced in the country, Defence Services will fall in line and no liquor will be provided to defence personnel also.

(e) The year-wise expenditure for the last three years, for providing free issues of rum to the troops in field area only is given below :-

(i) 1975-76 . Rs. 1,44,41,000·00

(ii) 1976-77 . Rs. 1,23,66,000·00

(iii) 1977-78 . Rs. 1,17,60,000·00

The expenditure incurred on free issue of liquor in peace areas is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

(f) At present the alternatives being provided to the Army personnel are as under :

(a) *Peace Areas*—Tea and sugar and milk fresh or milk tinned.

(b) *Field Areas*—Tea and sugar and milk fresh or milk tinned.

(c) *High Altitudes*

(i) *Officers*—Tea or coffee and sugar and milk tinned or whole milk powder.

(ii) *Troops*

(aa) *Permanent Basis*—Tea or coffee and sugar and milk tinned or whole Milk powder.

(b) Experimental Basis—The following substitutes of rum to non-drinkers in a month have now been sanctioned for a period of one year with effect from 1 Jan. 79 :

Walnuts without shell
Almond without shell
Raisins without seed
Dates (Khajoor)
Tea/Coffee with milk tinned.
or whole milk powder and sugar.

Power Shortage in States

4884. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the States that are having power shortage; and

(b) the steps taken to make the States self sufficient ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The power supply position in the country, is by and large, comfortable. However, some states like Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Karnataka and Assam are experiencing some energy shortage and states of Bihar and West Bengal peaking shortage in addition to energy shortage.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include expediting commissioning of on-going projects, maximising generation from the existing installed capacity, integrated operation of different power systems and restructuring of the Electricity Supply Industry with a view to improve management of power projects.

Facilities for weighing loaded Coal Wagons at the Collieries

4885. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) is it the fact that there are no facilities for weighing the loaded coal wagons at the collieries; and

(b) if so, what action Government proposes to take to see that proper quantity of coal is loaded in the wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b): Adequate facilities exist at most of the collieries at different points for weighing coal wagons. In cases where wagons cannot be weighed at collieries they are weighed at the railway weighbridges. Necessary steps are being taken to install more weighbridges at the collieries.

इस्पात कारखानों में आपातकाल के दौरान सेवा से हटाये गये कर्मचारी

4886. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 15 मई, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 10033 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उल्लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर के भाग (ग), जो 30 नवम्बर, 1978 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था, के संबंध में यह बताएगी कि किन-किन अधिकारियों को बिना "कारण बताओ नोटिस" तथा विभागीय जांच समिति के समक्ष स्पष्टीकरण देने का अवसर दिये बिना सेवा से अलग किया गया ;

(ख) उक्त प्रश्न के अनुत्तरित भाग (घ) का उत्तर क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त प्रश्न के ही प्रसंग में पुनर्विचार के लिए राउरकेला संयंत्र के उसी महाप्रबंधक द्वारा जांच समिति का जो गठन किया गया था और जिसने सेवामुक्ति का आदेश जारी किया था, उसने कितने अधिकारियों को पुनः सेवा में लेने की सिफारिश की और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या जांच समिति ने सेवा मुक्त सभी अधिकारियों को अपना स्पष्टीकरण देने का मौका दिया था ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Economical production of Chloramphenicol

4887. PROF. R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased state :

(a) whether it is true that the production of Chloramphenicol from basic stages in the country has gone down during the last three years in spite of the fact that Government are still subsidising its production ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the process used by such units is totally uneconomical and has been discarded by their parent companies; and

(c) if not, whether Government can indicate by when economical production by these units will take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NAR SINGH YADAV) : (a) The total production from basic stage of Chloramphenicol powder by M/s. Parke-Davis and M/s. Boehringer-Knoll Ltd. in the country during the last three years was as follows:

(Qty. in tonnes)

1975-76	54·47
1976-77	62·61
1977-78	55·24

There is no subsidy involved in the production of Chloramphenicol from the basic stage.

(b) Without a detailed study of the process/machinery used by these companies, it can only be stated that these companies are producing the drug based on the technology available with them and using the machinery required therefor. Government is not aware if the process used by these companies has been discarded by their parent companies.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit by Pesticides Industrial Team

4888. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a three member pesticides Industrial Team visited India ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed or reached for the purchase of engineering goods from India ; and

(c) if so, what are its details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI NARSHING) YADAV) : (a) A three member team from Vietnam visited India in December 1977 in connection with a proposal for the setting up of a DDT plant in Vietnam.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कोयले का उत्पादन और लदान

4889. श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 में कोयले के उत्पादन और लदान के महावार आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या कोयला उद्योग वर्ष 1979-80 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने के लिए कोयले की पर्याप्त सप्लाई कर सकेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानश्वर मिश्र) : (क) कोयले का वर्ष 1977–78 और वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान हुआ महावार उत्पादन और प्रेषण नीचे दिया गया है :

(आंकड़े लाख टनों में)

महीना	उत्पादन		प्रेषण	
	1977–78	1978–79	1977–78	1978–79
अप्रैल . . .	77.47	78.48	84.57	82.94
मई	76.49	76.00	83.92	78.51
जून . . .	76.86	77.00	76.94	75.68
जुलाई . . .	76.85	81.94	82.49	81.91
अगस्त . . .	76.86	79.08	79.28	78.98
सितम्बर . .	79.40	75.92	80.97	73.53
अक्तूबर . . .	76.64	73.13	78.94	72.59
नवम्बर . . .	79.52	81.90	77.84	76.54
दिसम्बर . .	91.64	91.51	84.97	82.83
जनवरी . . .	95.12	99.39	88.03	84.69
फरवरी . . .	99.63	93.27	85.23	79.20
मार्च	103.34		91.86	

(ख) वर्ष 1979–80 के लिए कोयले का उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उसकी निर्धारित मांग को देखकर बनाया गया है। आशा है कि यह उत्पादन औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की जरूरतों को पूरा कर देगा।

Merger of Forces of Suket State in Himachal Pradesh

4890. SHRI S. S. DAS :

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the armed forces of the former Suket State (Himachal Pradesh) became part of the Indian Army on the merger of the State :

(b) whether any pension and gratuity claims of ex-Servicemen of that Unit are pending before the Defence Ministry for the last over 25 years ;

(c) whether many of these ex-soldiers belong to the Scheduled Castes and other backward communities and are now old and infirm; and

(d) if so, the causes of the delay and the steps being taken to settle their claims soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Personnel of Suket State Infantry who opted for absorption in the Indian Army and were found suitable were embodied into the Indian Army.

(b) and (d) . No such cases are known to be pending consideration for the last over 25 years; representations made in the

past had been dealt with under the State Forces Rules in the matter of grant of terminal benefits. However, certain recent representations have been made on their behalf which are being looked into.

(c) The Government have no precise information in this regard.

Drawal of Pension by Officers and other Ranks

4891. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the officers (ORS) are authorised to draw their pension from the Government treasury and from Banks as the case may be on a monthly basis ;

(b) if so, is it in active consideration of Government to extend the same facilities to other ranks ;

(c) if not, why;

(d) whether Armed forces personnel retiring after January 1964 are provided widow pensions; and

(e) is it in the consideration of Government to provide the same facilities to those who retired earlier than January 1954 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Both Service Officers and personnel below officer rank are authorised to draw their pension monthly from Government Treasuries, Pension Pay Masters and Public Sector Banks.

Pensions are also disbursed through Post Offices. In the case of Officers, this agency operates in the State of J. & K. and at Capmbell Bay (Great Nicobar) only and the frequency of payment is monthly. However, in the case of personnel below officer rank, pension through Post Offices is paid in the States of J. & K. Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh and at Campbell Bay (Great Nicobar), on quarterly basis.

The question of further simplifying and streamlining the procedure for disbursement of pension applicable both to officers and other ranks in the Services is under the active consideration of the Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Such proposal is under consideration at present.

Criteria for sending T. V. Staff for Training Abroad

4892. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to to state :

(a) what is the criteria to send T. V. professional staff for training in other countries on scholarships ;

(b) how many TV staff was sent abroad for training during the past three years and whether seniority and experience of the staff was taken into consideration while sending on scholarships; and

(c) the complete details in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF IN FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) . Criteria adopted for selection of TV professional staff for training abroad are broadly as follows :

(i) The subject of the course and the suitability of the persons with regard to the prescribed/desired qualifications, age, experience etc.

(ii) Seniority, suitability, experience and aptitude of the person concerned ; and

(iii) Whether or not the person concerned has been deputed abroad earlier.

During the three years 1976 to 1978, 29 TV officials were sent abroad for training. Details are given in the enclosed statement. Seniority, experience and suitability were given due consideration in making these selections.

Statement

List of TV Officers sent abroad on training during the years 1976 to 1978

Name of Officer (1)	*Period, purpose etc.* (2)
Engineering Officers	
1. Shri D. Venkataraman, Assistant Engineer	Training in maintenance of cameras with M/s. Soremmeo Cehaso, Paris 4 weeks from 3-5-76.
2. Shri S. Banerjee, Senior Engineering Assistant.	Do.
3. Shri C. S. Chhatwal, Deputy Asstt. Planning O cer	Training in maintenance of Ariflese cameras and SET for 5 months from 5-4-78.
4. Shri S. K. Tiwari, Asstt. Station Engineer	Do.
5. Shri S. L. K. P. Rao, Asstt. Engineer .	Training course at Thomson Foundation TV College, Glasgow for 4 months from 17-1-77.
6. Shri S. V. Vedenthachari, Asstt. Engineer	Do.
7. Shri T. S. Vasan, Asstt. Station Engineer	Training course at Thomson Foundation TV College, Glasgow from 2-8-77 to 16-12-77.
8. Shri K. V. menon. Asstt. Station Engineer	Do. from 27-2-78 to 16-6-78
9. Shri P. K. Saha, Asstt. Installation Engineer	Do.
10. Shri Ram Singh Asstt. Station Engineer	Do. from 28-8-78 to 15-12-78
11. Shri C. D. Banerjee, Dy. Asstt. Planning Officer	Do.
12. Shri A. P. Santra, Asstt. Station Engineer	IVC Training at Reading in London for 3 weeks from 15-11-78.
13. Shri K. V. Prasad, Asstt. Station Engineer	Do.
14. Shri S. K. Chatterjee, Asstt. Station Engineer	Do.
15. Shri A. C. Tyagi, Asstt. Engineer .	Do.
16. Shri K. S. Sarma, Asstt. Station Engineer	German Training Programme, Berlin for 3 months from 2-1-79.
17. Shri A. M. N. Rao, Asstt. Station Engineer	Do.
18. Shri M. C. Jaiswal, Asstt. Engineer .	Do.
Programme Officers	
1. Shri S. N. Sivaswamy, Controller of Programes (Sales) (since retired)	Kula Lumpur to attend the Regional Course and Seminar in Commercial Broadcasting management from 13-9-1976 to 8-10-76.
2. Shri R. C. Puri, Public Relation Officer	Glasgow for training in Production of Programmes in Thomson Foundation TV College, Glasgow for 15 weeks w.e.f. 17-1-1977.
3. Shri H. E. Mathur, Controller of Programmes.	Tehran to participate in the News workshop organised by the National Iranian Radio and TV from 10-8-77 to 12-8-1977.

(1)	(2)
Staff Artistes	
1 Shri V Mohandale, Producer, Grade II	Glasgow (U K) for TV training in the Thomson Foundation TV College for 16 weeks from 1-3-76
2 Shri Gopal Krishan Gupta Producer, Gr II	Tehran to attend the workshop of ABU in May 1976
3 Shri V K Gandhi, Cameraman Gr. I	For training in Colombo Plan for News and Documentary Production on the visnews Production London for 5 weeks w.e.f. 29th July, 1976
4 Smt Neerja Vohra, Producer Gr II	GDR-Observation and study of children Programmes in February-March, 1977.
5. Kum. Avinash Saral, Producer, Gr II	Do.
6. Shri Ashok Vashnavi Producer, Gr. II	FRG for training under the Indo-FRG Co-operation Agreement TV Education Programme from 2-7-77 to 28-9-77
7 Shri S N Dhir, Producer, Gr II	Do.
8. Smt. Juthika Dutta, Producer Grade II	Kula Lumpur for training in TV Programme for very young children from 23-1-78 to 28-2-78.

भरतपुर, धौलपुर तथा अलवर में कुकिंग गैस के कनेक्शन दिया जाना

4893. **श्री राम किशन** क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान मे भरतपुर, धौलपुर और अलवर मे कुकिंग गैस कब से मिलने लगेगी; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध मे अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पैट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नगेन्द्र यादव) (क) वर्ष 1980 के बाद तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) की बहुत अधिक उपलब्धता मे प्रत्याशित वृद्धि होने पर उचित समय मे भरतपुर, धौलपुर तथा अलवर जैसे उन स्थानो पर जहा इसका विपणन नही हो रहा है, निम्नलिखित आधार पर इसके विपणन मे वृद्धि करना संभव हो सकेगा —

(i) प्रत्याशित उपभोक्ता क्षमता;

(ii) सप्लाई के स्रोत से बाजार की दूरी,

(iii) परिवहन की सुरक्षित/सुविधाजनक पद्धति की उपलब्धता ;

(iv) वितरण उपस्कर का अधिकतम उपयोग, और

(v) कार्य संचालन की व्यवहार्यता ।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 तक निम्नलिखित संयत्रो को प्रारम्भ करने से देश मे खाना पकाने की गैस की उपलब्धता मे सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार कदम उठा रही है —

(i) बम्बई हाई सबद्ध गैस से खाना पकाने की गैस को अलग करने के लिए सुविधाए;

(ii) मथुरा शोधनशाला;

(iii) कोयाली शोधनशाला मे स्थित द्वितीय स्तर की सुविधाएं; और

(iv) बोंगाईगांव शोधनशाला की कोकर यूनिट ।

Existance of Privately owned Coals Mines at Chanda Pathar in Bankura District of West Bengal

4894. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information of the existence of privately owned coal mines at Chanda Pathar in Bankura District, West Bengal in which most of the workers belong to Adivasi, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether Government have any information that the company in question is functioning defying the existing mining rules ;

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against the company; and

(d) if not, whether Government would conduct an enquiry into the alleged allegations made against the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Letter from Danik Pranta Jyoti, Silchar about D.A.V.P. Advertisement

4895. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any letter from Dainik Pranta Jyoti, Silchar, about the D.A.V.P. advertisment;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken upto date;

(c) whether it was brought to his notice that the news daily with the service of U.N.I. run by mostly girls, (90 per cent workers are girls working as compositor. to news writers) ;

(d) if so, whether any special study about the functioning of a language daily by the women has been made as it is published from a backward area; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The use of "Pranta Jyoti" for Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity advertisments had to be discontinued for some time, as it did not have the minimum production standards required in terms of Government's Advertisement Policy. The release of advertisement to this daily, as also to many others which had the similar defficiency, was resumed in January, 1979 on the general understanding that these newspapers will endeavour to acquire the requisite production by 31st March, 1980 latest.

(c) to (e) : Newspapers in the country are privately owned. A study on such natters of their internal working is not within the scope of Press and Registration of of Books Act, 1867 and no such study has so far been undertaken.

Flats requisitioned during World War II for Defence Personnel

4896. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during World War II, a number of privately owned flats were requisitioned in Bombay for housing defence personnel ;

(b) if so, whether all the flats have been dehired;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, the number of flats not so far dehired; the reasons therefore and the basis on which flats have been dehired recently;

(d) the probable date by which all the flats will be dehired ; and

(e) whether any requests have been received from concerned owners a dehiring the flats for their personal use, if so, action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (e) : A statement is attached

(a) to (e) . At Bombay, two separate pools of requisitioned and hired accommodation are maintained—one for officers and another for JCOs and others. In the first category, 271 flats are held and in the second there are 71 properties with some having more than one tenement. On account of the acute shortage of Government-owned accommodation it has not been possible to be liberal in releasing these houses. In the past requests for the

dehiring of such houses had been considered and decided on merits. Again, flats which had become dilapidated or unit for occupation had also been dehired.

The policy to be adopted in considering such requests has recently been reviewed and it is proposed that a mall proportion of the houses held on hire should be dehired every year offsetting a portion of fresh acquisition to provide alternative accommodation to existing occupants Unless there are compelling and extreme compassionate grounds, the flats to be dehired are proposed to be dehired by adopting the simple formula that the houses which were taken on hire earliest should be dehired first In cases where any such house is in unauthorised occupation by Service or civilian officer who has overstayed in the house allotted to him while in service the question of dehiring is proposed to be considered only after the unauthorised occupation is terminated

In the case of pool of accommodation for officers 5 houses have been dehired during 1978 79 and 19 more houses are to be dehired shortly based on their dates of hiring

In the case of pool of accommodation for personnel below officers rank a survey has been initiated for determining as to what extent relief can be given to the owners It is likely to take some more time for a decision to be taken in this regard

Manufacture of Sulpha Drugs by I.D.P.L.

4897 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) IDPL's production during last 3 years, year-wise for Sulphaguanidine Sulphamilamide, Sulphacetamide Sodium, and Pthalyl Sulphathiazole;

(b) whether import of Acital derivatives of Sulpha drugs were banned with a view to ensuring that small scale units don't manufacture these drugs and IDPL's monopoly is maintained, and

(c) how many other Indian proposals for manufacture of Sulpha drugs have been rejected during last 3 years the details regarding firms products, capacities applied and reasons for rejection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) (a) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd s (IDPL) production Sulphaguanidine Sulphanilamide, Sulphacetamide Sodium and Phthalyl Sulphathiazole during the last three years was as follows —

(In tonnes)

	Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	Sulphamilamid	58 92	12 10	14 05
2	Sulphaguanidin	183.05	244 00	185 70
3	Sulphacetamide Sodium	30·965	41 60	16 25
4	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	—	—	27 14

(b) Import of the above mentioned four drugs has been banned in the Import Policy for 1978-79 as IDPL's production is considered adequate to meet the country's requirements Further IDPL produces these drugs from the basic stages whereas Acetyl derivatives of these sulpha drugs are the last stag inter-mediates, and import of which would defeat the purpose of setting up capacity for production from basic stages

(c) No proposal of other Indian companies for manufacture of sulpha drugs received during the last three years (1976, 977 & 1978) has been rejected so far

Three-Phase Power connection to Small Scale Industries in Trinagar Delhi

4898 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state .

(a) whether small scale industries in Trinagar, Delhi, are not provided with three-phase power by the lawrance Road Office of DESU though these industries have got licences from Delhi Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only those who give an attractive sum of money

to the Inspectors of DESU are given three-phase connection; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMA CHANDRAN) : (a) In accordance with the provisions of Indian Electricity Rules and the 'Conditions of Supply' of DESU 3-phase power is provided when the load is more than 1 HP for motive power installation and the applicant has got valid municipal licence for running of industry. Before, however, granting such power connections the genuineness of the demand is ensured, so as to avoid the possibility of the use of excessive load.

(b) Both DESU & Delhi Administration (Electricity Department) have reported that no such incident has come to their notice.

(c) Does not arise.

Revenue from Radio Licences

3809. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of Radio Licences in force for the year 1978;

(b) how much Revenue from radio licences is received per year and what is the amount of collection charges for a receiving the revenue ;

(c) whether it is a fact that compared to the population of the country number of licences is very small; and

(d) as a means of mass media has the Government surveyed the number of licences in rural and village areas ?

THE MINISTER OF IMFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) The figures regarding the total number of Radio Licences for the calendar year 1978 are not available. The total number of radio licences in force for the calendar year 1977 is 2,00,96,459.

(b) Gross revenue from radio and T.V. licences for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 28,96,27,563·23 out of which the collection charges payable to P & T Department has been fixed at 18%.

(c) The radio ownership in the country according to the available figures of broadcast receiver licences comes to one set per 31 persons.

(d) According to an estimate made in 1975 out of a total of 14-15 million radio sets at that time only about 15 or 20 per cent are registered in the rural areas the balance being in the towns or urban sector.

Production of Crude Oil from Bombay High

4900. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present rate of production of crude oil from the Bombay High ;

(b) what steps are being taken to have optimum production from this source during the current year; and

(c) to what extent oil from this source will meet the country's requirements for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) The present rate of production of crude oil from Bombay High is around 1,00,000 barrels per day.

(b) The production rate has already been stepped up from 80,000 barrels per day to around 1,00,000 barrels per day with effect from 31st December 1978 by recommissioning of Platform "B".

(c) Bombay High is expected to produce about 3·3 million tonnes of crude oil during 1978-79 as against the anticipated total processing of around 26 million tonnes of crude in the country in 1978-79.

Payment of salaries to Employees of New Agencies

4901. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the News Agencies particularly Hindustan Samachar are not getting their pay in time;

(b) if so , reasons therefor ; and

(c) the dates on which the payment of salaries has been made by the above news agency during the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the four news agencies, the employees of Press Trust of India, United News of India and Samachar Bharati are being paid in time. Due to inadequacy of funds there was delay in payment of salaries to some of the employees of Hindustan Samachar for the months of December 1978 to February 1979 as under :

December 1978:	24th December 1978 to 15th January, 1979.
January 1979:	8th to 15th February 1979
February 1979 :	2nd to 8th March 1979.

रसायनों और उर्वरकों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त सामग्री के लिए आयात/निर्यात लाइसेंसों का जारी किया जाना

4902. **श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव** : क्या **पट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977–78 से 1979 की अवधि के दौरान रसायनों और उर्वरकों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त सामग्री के लिए जिन कम्पनियों और व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस जारी किया गया, उनके क्या नाम है ; और

(ख) लाइसेंस का मूल्य कितना है और लाइसेंस किस आधार पर जारी किया गया था?

पट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना के एकत्र करने में जो समय और मेहनत लगेगी उनके अनुरूप परिणामों की प्राप्ति नहीं होगी ।

Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep

4903. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken for finalisation of the fertilizer plant at Paradeep, Orissa, the foundation stone of which had been laid by the then Prime Minister on 1st April 1974; and

(b) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) : A fertilizer project at Paradeep based on fuel oil/ heavy petroleum feedstock was one of the fertilizer projects proposed in the Fifth five Year Plan. However, in view of severe resources constraint it was not possible to take up this project for implementation. Now with the discovery of gas in the West Coast and North East region priority is being given to the setting up of gas based nitrogenous fertiliser plants at locations where gas is readily available. However in planning for additional phosphatic fertilizer capacity, Paradeep would be given due consideration.

(b) The proposal is for setting up a phosphatic fertilizer plant at Paradeep envisaging the manufacture of 3,00,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 in the form of complex fertilizers. The preparation of a detailed feasibility report is on hand.

Drilling work at Mahanadi Delta

4904. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that drilling work at Mahanadi Delta in the Orissa State has been stopped ;

(b) if not, then in how many places drilling work is going on and what is the result; and

(c) What is the amount provided for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) No Sir. Oil India Limited will undertake seismic work in Mahanadi Delta on shore in the Orissa State after the

State authorities grant the requisite Petroleum Exploration Licence. Drilling work will be taken in hand only if the result s of these seismic surveys are favourable.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cost of survey s during 1979-84 is estimated at Rs. 7 crores.

Supply of L. P. Gas in Capitals

4905. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that consumers in the capitals are experiencing difficulties in getting supplies of L.P. Gas ;

(b) that consumers have to wait for 2-3 days or even more for supply of cylinders;

(c) the traders have started charging unauthorisedly premium ; and

(d) what efforts are being made to reduce malpractices and ensure regular supply of gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADEV) : (a) Of late LPG consumers at some locations (including state capitals) have had to experience elay in LPG supplies. This has resulted due to reduced availability of the product from the refineries on account of industrial relation and transporation problems.

(b) Yes Sir. Consumers are to wait for for 2/3 days or more at some of the locations.

(c) Four complaints of alleged over charging by the traders have been received by the complaint cell of the Ministry during the last three months. These are of a general nature mostly on demand of premimum by the delivery men without giving specific details. These complaints however are being investigated.

(d) Complaints as and when received are investigated by the oil companies and corrective measures taken whenever a necessary. Apart from this the oil companies have been asked to intensify surprise and regular checks over cooking gas declars at the time of delivery by them. The oil companies have also been asked to initiate sterm action against dealers indulcging in malpractices. With the implrovement in LPG production in the refineries the situation regarding supply of LPG is also improving.

Talks with Indonesia for sale of Iron ore

4906. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to

(a) whether in February 1979 talks were held in New Delhi between the Indonesian Industries Minister and Steel and Mines Minister for the purpose purchase of iron ore by Indionesia ; and

(b) if so the details thereof and what is the outcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) and (b) : Talks were held between India and Indonesia in February 1979 but there was no proposal for sale of iron ore to Indonesia.

Sgate-wise production by fertiliser Factories

4907. SHRI SUSHILKUMARDHAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many fertilizer factories are engaged in production in India ;

(b) State-wise break up;

(c) factory-wise production capacity in metric tonnes and year of commissioning separately;

(d) amount invested factory -wise ; and

(e) is there any ideal capacity of production left unutilised-factory-wise break up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) to (e). A statement giving the required informatpon in respect of major fertilizer factories is attached.

Statement

State	Name of the Plant	Annual installed capacity as on 1-4-1978 (In '000 tonnes)		Investment	%capacity utilisation (April '78 to RFeb. '79)		Year of commissioning	
		Nitrogen Phosphate	*(Rs. in lakhs)* *Nitrogen Phosphate*					
Andhra Pradesh . .	Coromandel Fertilizer Ltd	83	104	5597	80·6	65·1	1967-68	
Assam . .	1. Namrup	45	..	2427	89·2	..	1968-69	
	2. Namrup Exp.	152	.	7490	49 0	..	1976-77	
Bihar . . .	1 Barauni	152	.	8596	34·0	..	1976-77	
	2 Sindri	90*		5371	..	..	1951-52	*Not in production.
Gujarat . . .	1. Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd.	216	50	5894	74·3	70·1	1967-68	
	2. IFFCO Kandla/Kalol	215	127	9759	110·2	139·3	1975-76	
Kerala . . .	1 Udyogmandal	82	44	2948	62·4	61·8	1967-68	
	2. Cochin I	152	.	6728	49 2	..	1973-74	
	3. Cochin II	40	114	5651	68 1	37·7	1976-77	
Karnataka . . .	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited	160	..	7490	74·2	..	1976-77	
Maharashtra . .	1. Trombay V	81	36	4352	108 5	107·0	1965-66	
	2. Trombay IV .	75	75	7627	47·0	46·7	1977-78	
Orissa . . .	Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Rourkela)	120		2749	57 8	..	1962-63	
Punjab . . .	1. Nangal	80		3453	87·2	..	1960-61	
	2. Nangal Exp.	152		13371	31 6	..	1977-78	
Rajasthan . . .	1. Shriram Chemicals (Kota)	152	.	4400	75 5	..	1968-69	
	2. H. C. L. Khetri	..	90	2304	..	12·6	1978	

State	Name of the Plant	Annual installed capacity as on 1-4-1978		Investment	% capacity utilisation (April '78 to Feb. '79)		Year of commissioning
		Nitrogen	*Phosphate*	(*Rs. in lakhs*)	*Nitrogen*	*Phosphate*	
		(in '000 tonnes)					
Tamil Nadu . .	1. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	70		4041	59 5	..	1965-66
	2. Madras Fertilizers (Madras)	176	112	6548	90 7	97 2	1971-72
	3. E. I. D. Parry, Ennore	16	10	1570	49·1	103·7	1967-68
	4. SPIC Tuticorin	258	51	10508	60·8	68 5	1975-76
Uttar Pradesh . .	1. New Central Jute Mills, Varanasi	10	.	(Separate Investment figure for fertilizers factory is not available)	48 0	..	1959-60
	2 Indian Explosives, Kanpur	200	.	7573	91·5	..	1969-70
	3. Gorakhpur	131	.	5304	65 8	..	1967-68
West Bengal . .	Durgapur	152	..	8026	24 0	..	1973-74
Goa . . .	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd	171	42	5950	85 8	69 9	1973-74

Success of selling of Republic Day Tickets.

4908. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the selling of the tickets for Republic Day Parade and Retreat has been sucessful; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount received from the sale of the tickets ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE : (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)

(a) Yes, Sir.

	Rs.
(b) Republic Day Parade .	2,66,107
Beating Retreat Ceremony	57,612

Restricted Release of Canalised raw materials to M/s Ranbaxy Labs

4909. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that releases of canalised raw materials to M/s. Ranbaxy Labs. for the production of Amplicillin have been restricted whereas similar other companies are still getting release of canalised raw materials from C.P.C. and IDPL in excess of their licensed capacities ; and

(b) if so what was action is proposed to be taken by the Ministry in regard to such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) It is a fact that the allotment of Amplicillin Trihydrate to M/s. Ranbaxy Lab. has been made on the basis of the quidelines issued by the Deptt. of Chemicals & Fertilizers under the 1978-79 Import Policy for distribution of canalised raw materials, this firm falling in the category of DGTD firms which have specified formulation-wise capacities. DGTD firms which are in the same category as Ranbaxy have been dealt with likewise in the matter of allotment of canalised raw materials.

(b) During the period April to Sept. 1978 DGTD units were released canalised raw materials to the extent of 50% of the realeases thereof made to such units by the canalising agencies during the year 1976-77. The units were also free to claim raw materials in accordance with their licenced capacitis wherever such capacities were defined formulation-wise. During the period October 1978 to March 1979 the releases of canalised raw materials to DGTD units have been restricted to 50% of the entitlement as per licenced capacities wherever such capacities are defined formulation-wise. The canalising agencies have been asked to adjust the over-allocations if any made by them during April 1978 to Sept. 1978 with reference to the entitlement of the units for the whole year 1977-78 on the basis of the policy for Oct. 1978 to March 1979.

Decision to lay pipeline for supply of Bombay High.

4910. SHRI F. P. GALKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an understanding had been reached at a meeting beween him and leaders of all political parties in the States in Ahmedabad on September 26 1978 that the Centre would convey its decision about selection of cite and laying of pipe-lines for the supply of Bombay High Gas to the State by the end of December 1978 in writing;

(b) if so, whether this promise has been fulfilled ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) The Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers had at the invitation of the Chief Minister of Gujarat visited Ahmedabad on 26th September, 1978 and had discussions with Gujarat leaders regarding supply of offshore gas to Gujarat including laying of the pipeline etc. On the question of landfall point of the pipeline for Gujarat the Minister (PC & F) indicated that ONGC had undertaken a feasibility study of the pipemline and some more surveys were being started by then from October 1978 for exploring a prospective route to a landfall point in Gujarat. He had said that he was hopeful that the report would be available to the Government by the end of November, 1978 from ONGC and that a decision would be

taken thereafter. He had also explained that since the requirements of gas would primarily be for the fertiliser units which are likely to come up only towards the end of December 1982 the urgency of setting up a pipeline prior to that date was not very clear. He further stated that the pipeline instead of coming up in June, 1979 would now be got ready to synchronise with the development of economic uses of gas in Gujarat.

A report on the feasibility study of the pipeline to Gujarat alongwith views of ONGC had been received by Government in January 1979. However since the conducting of the studies/investigations by ONGG the outlook for the availability of offshore gas has changed considerably for the better as a result of a significant gas strike North of North Bassein structure and the likelihood of larger reserves in the South Bassein gas field. The estimation of ONGC is that free gas availability would be much larger than earlier estimated. A firm assessment of gas supplies is being made by ONGC and a clear picture is likely to emerge by May/June 1979. On knowing the precise estimates of gas supplies a review of the sizing and route of the pipline will be made by ONGC and thereafter a further report will be submitted to Government.

On receipt of this report, a view on the economics, location time schedule of completion etc. of the pipeline to Gujarat would be taken by Government. The time scheduled of completion will, however, be so framed as to synchronise with the development of economic uses of gas in Gujarat.

A reply has also been sent recently to the Chief Minister of Gujarat explaining the above position.

(b) The position has been explained in the reply to part (a) above.

(c) The information has been given in the reply to part (a) above.

तेनघाट, बिहार में सुपर तापीय बिजलीघर

4911. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में लगातार बिजली संकट के कारण उद्योग, सिंचाई और कल्याण कार्यक्रमों को हुई क्षति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार तेनुघाट सुपर तापीय बिजलीघर का निर्माण कार्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आरम्भ करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) यदि इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य इस वर्ष में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आरम्भ करने का विचार नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) (क) और (ख) तेनुघाट ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में चरण-1 के अन्तर्गत 210–210 मेगावाट की दो यूनिटों के प्रतिष्ठापन के बारे में बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के प्रस्ताव की योजना आयोग ने स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है । बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण कार्य चल रहा है । 1979–80 की वार्षिक योजना में इस स्कीम के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है ।

Rare mineral belt in Ashote region of Pithoragarh District

4912. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a rare mineral belt has been discovered in Ashote region of Pithoragarh District; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES(SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a copper-lead-zinc deposit has been identified in Ashote area of Pithoragarh District, U.P. Investigations carried out have indicated a reserve of 0·77 million tonnes with 8·91% total metal content on an average 2·32% copper; 2·64% lead and 3·95% zinc). Further investigations are in progress.

Civil cases Pending Disposal in Courts

4913. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil cases pending disposal for more than 10 years in District courts and High courts in India;

(b) what steps are contemplated by the Ministry to expedite disposal of civil cases;

(c) whether his Ministry has devised suitable methodology to get civil suits decided within a fixed time limit;

(d) the number of persons convicted for murders and awarded sentence of life imprisonment/capital punishment during the years 1978-79; and

(e) the number of persons convicted by District Court but acquited by High Courts on appeal for murders, during 1978-79 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The information as collected from High Courts/State Governments is given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) and (c) It is not possible to fix any time limit for disposal of these cases. Recent steps taken to expedite disposal of cases are given in the attached Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The information as collected from High Courts/State Governments is given in the attached Statement-III.

Statement —I

Number of Civil Cases pending disposal for more than 10 years in District Courts and High Courts

Name of the State/ Union Territory	District Courts	High Courts	
	Civil cases pending for more than 10 years	Name of the High Court	Civil cases pending for more than 10 years as on 31-12-1978
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	38	Allahabad	6018
Assam	154	Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	13383	Bombay	736
Gujarat	160	Calcutta*	6603
Haryana	37	Delhi	778
Himachal Pradesh	25	Gauhati	18
Jammu & Kashmir	64	Gujarat	11
Karnataka	22	Himachal Pradesh	20
Kerala	2	Jammu and Kashmir	20
Madhya Pradesh	418	Karnataka*	1
Maharashtra	11924	Kerala	Nil
Manipur	1	Madhya Pradesh*	230
Meghalaya	Nil	Madras	21
Nagaland	Nil	Orissa	2

*Main cases only.

1	2	3	4
Orissa	98	Patna*	1050
Punjab	47	Punjab and Haryana . .	1269
Rajasthan	154	Rajasthan* . . .	338
Sikkim	Nil	Sikkim	Nil
Tamil Nadu . . .	554		
Tripura	2	TOTAL . . .	17255
Uttar Pradesh . . .	Not available		
West Bengal . . .	9511		
UNION TERRITORIES			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil		
Arunachal Pradesh . .	Nil		
Chandigarh	Nil		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil		
Delhi	79		
Goa, Daman and Diu . .	17		
Lakshadweep . . .	Nil		
Mizoram	Nil		
Pondicherry . . .	1		
TOTAL .	36691		

*Main cases only.

Statement—I

Statement in reply to parts (b) and (c) of the Lok Sabha unstarred Question No 4913 to be answered on Tuesday the 27th March 1979.

The following steps to make changes, in the old procedural and substantive laws for speedy disposal of cases have been taken:—

(i) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 with a view to abolishing the Revisional and Letters Patent jurisdiction of the High Courts and to restrict Second Appeals to cases where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law.

(ii) A new Code of Cirminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

(iii) On 1-4-1977 as against the total number of 249 sanctioned posts of High Court Judges only 285 Judges were in position. The States and the Chief Justices have been asked to adhere to specified time schedule for sending their proposals and the Central Government take the initiative in asking them to submit their proposals for vacancies existing or about to occur. The result is that on 24-3-1979 the total number of Judges had gone up to 345. Besides 4 *ad hoc* Judges have been appointed under Article 224 A.

(iv) Since 1-4-1977, the sanctioned strength of Judges has been increased in the High Courts in respect of which proposals were received. This increase has been made in the following High Courts from the dates posts are filled up :—

Name of the High Court	Number of posts increased		Posts filled
	Permanent	*Additional*	
Allahabad	..	9	6
Madhya Pradesh	..	6	1
Karnataka	1	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	..	2	2
Patna	..	3	..
Rajasthan	..	1	1
Delhi	..	4	2
Madras	3*	..	2
	4	30	21

*Excluding 2 posts of Permanent Judges created in lieu of 2 posts of Additional Judges.

(v) Cases involving a common question are being grouped together by several High Courts so that with one judgement the whole group would be disposed of.

(vi) In so far as the subordinate judiciary is concerned, an imperative need in many States is the creation of more Courts. This is primarily a matter for the States to consider. However, the Department of Justice on its own initiative took up the matter with the Seventh Finance Commission which, after taking into account the revenues available with the different States, has recommended grants under Article 275 aggregating rupees 24 crores specifically for the establishment of 538 additional criminal and civil courts in certain States.

(vii) The Law Commission were requested to suggest measures for expeditious disposal of cases. They have sent a Report regarding measures required for quicker disposal of cases in the trial Courts but have yet to send their report in respect of the High Courts/Supreme Court

(viii) Letters have been addressed to the Bar Councils and Bar Associations requesting them for cooperation and also for suggestions for speedy disposal of cases.

Statement—III

Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of persons convicted for murders and awarded sentence of life imprisonment/ capital punishment during the year 1978-79			Number of persons convicted by District Courts but acquitted by High Courts on appeal for murders during 1978-79
	Life imprisonment	Capital punishment	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	600	..	600	1037
Assam	176	8	184	..
Bihar	145	..	145	251
Gujarat	128	..	128	25
Haryana	227	3	10	71
Himachal Pradesh	30	..	30	5
Jammu & Kashmir	12	..	12	8
Karnataka	193	12	205	73

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	112	4	116	45
Madhya Pradesh	057	11	068	603
Maharashtra	337	10	347	39
Manipur	13	..	13	..
Meghalaya	2	..	2	..
Nagaland	8	..	8	..
Orissa	239	1	240	53
Punjab	568	16	584	246
Rajasthan	364	..	364	106
Sikkim	..	1	1	..
Tamil Nadu	569	25	594	97
Tripura	14	.	14	7
Uttar Pradesh	3166	86	3252	247
West Bengal	144	..	144	78
UNION TERRITORIES				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	..	2	..
Arunachal Pradesh	5	..	5	..
Chandigarh	1	..	1	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	..	1	..
Delhi	38	..	38	17
Goa, Daman & Diu	4	..	4	.
Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
Mizoram	..	..	..	
Pondicherry	2	..	2	.
TOTAL	8057	177	8234	3048

Strike by Workers of I.I.S.C.O.

4014. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the workers of Kulti works of IISCO are on strike since 10th January, 1979, demanding wages and other fringe benefits as per agreement with IISCO workers of Burnpur;

(b) what is the reaction of Government on the above demands of the Kulti workers and

(c) whether Government will open dialogue with the unions immediately and settle up the just demands of the workers without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) to (c). The strike by the workers of the Kulti unit of IISCO, which started

on the 12th January, 1979, was called off on the 26th February, 1979 in accordance with a Memorandum of Settlement concluded between the Management and the Unions.

Salal Hydro-Electric Project in Jammu

4915. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of **Energy** be pleased to state:

(a) what is total estimated cost of the Salal Hydro-electric Project in Jammu and its total power generating capacity;

(b) how much amount to date has been spent: and

(c) whether the Government of Pakistan has raised objections to its construction, resiling from earlier agreement, thus hampering the progress of work on the project, if so, what is the Government of India's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :

(a) The total estimated cost of the Salal Hydro-Electric Project, having an installed capacity of 3 units of 115 M.W. each in the first stage of the Project, is Rs. 229·33 crores (gross) or Rs. 222 15 crores (net). The energy generation estimated from Stage I is 2062 million units annually.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 84-54 crores has been spent upto 31-1-1979. Government is not aware of any objection having been raised by the Government of Pakistan to the construction of the Project, subsequent to the conclusion of the Salal Agreement in April, 1978.

Indo-Soviet Cooperation for Production of Liquid fuel etc.

4916. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of **Energy** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union has suggested Indo-Soviet Cooperation for the production of liquid fuel and chemicals from coal and the effective use of mining waters;

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between India and USSR includes cooperation in the filed of coal utilisation, development of processes for production of fuel gas, liquid fuel and chemicals from coal, use of material recovered from coal preparation wastes etc. A team of Soviet experts visited India and held discussions with the Scientists of the Central Fuel Research Institute and the Central Mine Planning & Design Institute. It was decided to exchange information, data and status of the present work available with both parties with a view to identifying the specific areas of cooperation.

Thermal Power Plants in Exchange of Iron Ore from Romania

4917. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE KHARA MURTHY :
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN :

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have a link deal under which Romania will provide thermal power plants in exchange for iron-ore from this country;

(b) if so, the details in respect of the terms of trade;

(c) whether there was opposition from technical experts to BHEL and State Electricity Boards for the deal; if so, the grounds on which the deal is justified; and

(d) how many thermal plants the Government proposes to get from Romania and the places where they would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir; such a proposal is still under consideration.

(b) A final view on the negotiations is yet to be taken. Details can be made available only after the negotiations have been concluded.

(c) The report of the expert delegation which visited Romania in Nov-Dec. 78. together with the observations made at a meeting held in the Department of Power in Feb. 79 are still under examination.

(d) No decision in this regard has so far been taken.

बेट-नेफथलक। उत्पादन

4918 श्री रामदास सिंह क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार का 1975 मे 6000 मैट्रिक टन बेटा-नेफथल उत्पादन करने का जो आशय-पत्र जारी किया था उसकी अवधि 15 सितम्बर 1978 मे समाप्त हो गई थी, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सीमा अवधि का एक वर्ष और बढाएगी जिससे बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम, जिसने स्थल चयन और धनराशि की व्यवस्था मे पर्याप्त प्रगति की है, इस सबध मे कार्य को पूरा कर सके ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) (क) जी, हा । बिहार स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिवल्पमैंट कारपोरेशन जो बिहार राज्य के सरकारी क्षेत्र की उपक्रम है, को एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया था ।

(ख) आशय-पत्र की वैधता को आगे और बढ़ाने का प्रश्न परियोजना को बिहार स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिवल्पमेंट कारपोरेशन द्वारा कार्यान्वित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध मे उठाय गये प्रभावी कदमो के बारे मे बिहार सरकार से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् ही उठेगा ।

Representation from President of Andaman & Nicobar Employees Association.

4919. SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister of Information and Broadcasting on behalf of the Union Government have received a representation dated 9-1-1979 from the President of Andaman & Nicobar Employees Association at Port Blair;

(b) if so, the demands made in the representation; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take on each of the demands so made?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) to (c). Some representatives of Government employees in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands met the Minister of Information and Broadcasting for the redressal of their grievances during his visit to Port Blair in the second week of January, 1979 The Minister gave them that their grievances would be looked into.

Scheme of F.F.C. to Construct Cinema Houses in Rural Areas

4920 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation has prepared a schemes to finance the construction of Cinema Houses in rural areas of the country,

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has studied the requirement of Cinema Houses State-wise;

(c) State-wise number of existing Cinema Houses and the requirements of Cinema House to fill the objectives of the Corporation, and

(d) how far the films exhibition in the tribal areas will encourage the socio-economic and culture and moral life of simple and poor tribals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) Yes Sir The Film Finance Corporation has prepared a scheme for financing construction of low cost theatres in the country including rural areas

(b) and (c) Although no State-wise survey of the requirements of cinema houses has been done, the available statistics provide a fair indication of the requirements Having regard to these requirements the schemes envisages coverage of urban, semiurban and rural areas

(d) Cinema is a powerful medium both for entertainment and communication. In the tribal areas the film medium could be a factor in reducing the isolation of the tribals and increases the level of their cultural and social awareness

Setting up of a Film Development Corporation by Government of Orissa

4921. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will be Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Government of Orissa has set up Film Development Corporation for promotion of Oriya language films ;

(b) if so, what are the role of that corporation of that State so far;

(c) total number of film producers received financial help so far from the Corporation/Financial agencies; and

(d) is there any proposal for opening a film studio by the Government of Orissa before end of Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b). It is understood from the Orissa Government that a Film Development Corporation incorporated under the Companies Act has been set up, generally for the promotion of the film industry in the State ;

(c) and (d) . According to the State Government no financial assistance has been granted by the Corporation yet and there is no proposal for the opening of a film studio by the Government of Orissa before the end of the Sixth Plan.

Exploration of Minerals in Koraput District of Orissa

4922. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Willthe Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the plateaus of Koraput district of Orissa undertaken by the G.S.I. M.E.C. and Directorate of Mines for exploration inventory and investigation of mineral deposits including bauxite deposits ;

(b) mineral deposits found so far in the district and steps taken by Government of Orissa to exploit these minerals ;

(c) the names of the minerals with quantity and quality reported so far , and

(d) funds provided for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 for this district by different authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) Resource evaluation for bauxite in Pottangi, Panchpatmali, Ballada, Kodingamali, Karnapadikonda, Baphlimali, Maliparbat, Kutrumali, Shaabahumali plateaus etc. in Koraput District has been carried out.

(b) and (c). The minerals and their reserves are : bauxite about 922 million tonnes ; dolomite about 100 million tonnes ; limestone about 187 million tonnes ; iron ore about 1·5 million tonnes ; manganese ore about 1·5 lakh tonnes ; quartzite about 80 million tonnes and some occurrences of tin ore, china clay, soapstone, graphite etc.

Manganese ore, quartzite and some minor minerals are already being exploited. Mining leases for limestone and bauxite have also been granted. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (a Central Government Undertaking) have commissioned a feasibility study for setting up of an alumina/aluminium plant based on the bauxite deposits in Koraput district.

(d) Government of Orissa have provided Rs. 7·80 lakhs during 1978-79 and Rs. 12·26 lakhs during 1979-80 for mineral surveys in the district. Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 102·33 lakhs to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (a Central Government Undertaking) for expenditure on exploration of bauxite in the district during 1978-79. The allocation of funds to Geological Survey of India is not made district-wise or mineral investigation-wise.

D. V. C. Difficulties in getting Coal for its Thermal Power Stations

4924. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the D.V.C. is experiencing serious difficulties in getting Coal and Middlings for its Thermal Power Stations and stock position is at alarming level ;

(b) what is the actual quantity supplied on average during each month to each of the above Thermal Power Stations and how the same compares with the actual consumption ; and

(c) what arrangements have been made by Coal India Limited on long term basis for supply of Coal and Middlings to each of the Thermal Power Stations of the D.V.C. at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Chandrapura and Durgapur Thermal Power stations of Damodar Valley Corporation have been experiencing some difficulties in getting adequate quantities of coal and middlings from the linked sources and they have been operating with low coal stocks The coal stock at Durgapur thermal power station has, however, improved to 7 to 8 days level during March, 1979

(b) A statement showing the actual receipts and consumption in respect of the three power houses of D V.C. namely, Chandrapura, Durgapur and Bokaro for the last six months (September 78 to February 79) is annexed.

(c) Coal suppliers are considering some alternative linkages, as also to step up movement of coal by road from the existing linked coal mines to meet the coal requirements of power stations of D V.C. Alternative arrangements for transporting coal to Chandrapura Thermal Power Station by rail on long term basis is also being explored

Statement

Statement showing the actual receipt & consumption of coal in respect of the Power Houses of D V C for the period september '78 to February, 79

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Actual receipts	Consumption
1.	*Chandrapura*		
	September, 78	109298	117176
	October 78	119241	149000
	November, 78	120773	155167
	December, 78	176857	164216
	January, 79	128685	136981
	February. 79	111812	128027
2.	*Durgapur*		
	September, 78	44602	60956
	October, 78	38848	57739
	November, 78	57966	55675
	December, 78	58342	58006
	January, 79	59558	75357
	February, 79	73913	59690
3.	*Bokaro*		
	September, 78	55028	62576
	October, 78	34107	72882
	November, 78	70667	75015
	December, 78	62135	64088
	January, 79	66622	77164
	February, 79	62486	63850

Performance of 120 M. W. Units supplied by BHEL to Chandrapura Thermal Power Station

4925. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) when the first and second Units of 120 MW each, which were supplied by BHEL, were commissioned and put into service in the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of the D.V.C. and what are the defects experienced in such sets since and cause of the same ;

(b) what steps have been taken to rectify such defects and whether those are working properly after rectification ; and

(c) what is the actual maximum output of each set available for service on stable basis and whether full rated output of the sets is available on stable basis or not ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :(a) The first and second units of 120 MW each at Chandrapura Thermal Power Station were commissioned in February, 1974 and March, 1975 respectively. Major defects were noticed in the turbines and generators during the initial operations.

(b) The Manufacturers have been attending to the various defects and most of these defects have been rectified. The units have been recommissioned and are performing satisfactorily.

(c) The units have been loaded upto 100 MW on a stable basis and higher output from these units would be tried when the sets stabilise at the present loading.

Rampur Radio Station

4926. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) What is the present status of Rampur Radio Station in terms of broadcasting programmes ;

(b) whether Government propose to make Rampur Radio Station as television transmission Centre for benefit of all those areas ;

(c) if so, how much time will be taken to do,so ; and

(d) if not, will the Government consider this proposal during Sixth Five Year Plan itself ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) All India Radio station at Rampur is a full-fledged programme originating station.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Due to severe constraints on resources and the low priority accorded for the expansion of T. V. in India, it is not possible to consider such a proposal during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Promotion Prospects in Defence Ranks

4927. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM :
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) based on his statement on 27-2-79, will the Minister kindly inform as to what sort of congestion in defence ranks he has observed which is under study ;

(b) how soon the study will be completed and what will be the procedure of removing this congestion in ranks ; and

(c) will this need finances also, if so, how much ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A large number of officers granted commissions in the years follwing the 1962 conflicts are coming up for promotion to the selection ranks. Due to the limited number of posts available in the selection ranks, a congestion is developing in the ranks of Major in the Army and Squadron Leader in the Air Force.

(b) and (c) . The matter is presently still under examination as to what solutions would be feasible and satisfactory and what financial, administrative and other implications they will involve.

It will take sometime to arrive at final decisions.

Shares of Directors in Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

4928. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many shares each Directors of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited has in this company ;

(b) how many shares the close relations of these Directors have in Synthetics and Chemicals Limited ; and

(c) whether the financial institutions propose to have more share-holding in this company to have more say in its affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) nad (b). As per the annual returns filed by Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. with the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra made up to 26th April, 1978, the particulars of shares held in the company by each Director and by the relatives of each Director are as under :—

Name of the Director	No. of shares held	
	Director	Relatives
1. Shri S. L. Kirloskar .	50	5
2. Shri Ramdas Kilachand	188	757
3. Shri K. R. Damle .	50	Nil
4. Shri V. N. Karode .	59	Nil
5. Shri Suresh Tulsidas . (*including 92 shares held jointly with another)	142*	67
6. Shri R. L. Steinmetz .	50	Nil
7. Shri Arun Kumar Roy	50	Nil

(Note: The paid-up share capital of the company is comprised of 5,75,000 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each).

(c) The position is being as certained and the reply will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the information is known.

Move to Increase Price of Core Sector Products Coal

4929. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: SHRI S.R.DAMANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move to sponsor an increase in the price of core sector product coal ; and

(b) if so, whether it was not against the Jha Committee on indirect taxes recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A proposal for revision of coal prices is under consideration of Government.

(b) The Jha Committee (indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee) have not made any specific recommendation on the pricing of coal nor about its taxation.

Crash-Landing Of Plane With Prime Minister on Board

4930. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it s a fact that Defence Plane crash-landed in Jorhat in which Prime Minister and others were travelling;

(b) if so, the names of persons travelling and wounded as a result of crash-landing ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the persons on board that plane so wounded have been given compensation and if so, their names and the amount of compensation paid in each case and the criteria adopted for payment of such compensation ; and

(d) the names of wounded persons if any, who have not been paid any compensation so far, and if so, concrete reasons for this discrimination ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d) : Attention is invited to the statement made on the subject in the Lok Sabha, on 10th May, 1978. The names of persons who travelled in the aircraft and the extent of injuries are given in the attached statement.

No claim for such compensation has been received from any of the wounded, nor any payment is proposed.

Statement

Aircrew			
1.	Wg. Cdr. C.J. D'Lima	Captain	Killed
2.	Sqn. Ldr. M. Cyriac	Co-pilot	Killed
3.	Wg. Cdr. Joginder Singh	Navigator	Killed
4.	Sqn. Ldr V.V.S Sunkar	Flight Engineer	Killed
5.	Flt. Lt. O.P. Arora	Flight Signaller	Killed
Air Force Personnel			
6.	Flt. Lt P K. Ravindran	Flight Engineer for the return flight	Seriously Injured
7.	Sqn. Ldr. A J. Singh	Officer I/c Special Security Team.	Seriously Injured
8.	Sgt. R.H. Iyer	Flight Steward	Minor Injuries
9.	Cspl. K. N. Upadhya	Ground Crew	Minor Injuries
10.	Sgt. L. Bai	Ground Crew	Minor Injuries
11.	Cpl. D.C. Joya	Ground Crew	Minor Injuries
Civilian Passengers			
12.	Shri Morarji Desai	P.M. of India	Minor Injuries
13.	Shri Kanti Bhai Desai	Son of P.M. of India	Seriously injured
14.	Shri H.S. Shah	Officer on Spl. Duty, PM's Office.	Uninjured.
15.	Shri John Lobo	Jt Director IB	Minor Injuries
16.	Shri M.L Kampani	Jt. Secy, Min of Home Affairs.	Minor Injuries
17.	Shri S.S. Ahuja	Addl PS to the MP.	Minor Injuries
18.	Shri P.K. Thungon	CM Arunachal Pradesh	Seriously Injured
19.	Shri R.K. Khrime	MP. Arunachal Pradesh	Minor Injuries
20.	Shri Y.L. Srivastava	IS to CM of Arunachal Pradesh.	Minor Injuries
21.	Shri M.L. Jaidka	Security Officer	Minor Injuries
22.	Shri Govindan Kutty	Correspondent AIR	Minor Injuries
23.	Shri N.V.R. Swamy	Special Correspondent Samachar.	Minor Injuries
24.	Shri S.P. Raman	News Reel Officer Film Division.	Minor Injuries.
25.	Shri Narayan Desai	Gen Secy. National Peoples Committee.	Seriously Injured

Law on Powers of a Legislature to expel a Member

4931. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the suggestions of the Chief Election Commissioner to make the law relating to the power of the legislature, to expel a member, more certain in view of the differing judgements of the Punjab and Haryana High Court and Madhya Pradesh High Court ; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) The Chief Election Commissioner has not made any suggestion to make the law relating to the power of the Legislature to expel a Member, more certain in view of the differing judgments of the Punjab & Haryana Court and Madhya Pradesh High Court. However in the order dated 30-1-1979 of the Chief Election Commissioner, the two conflicting decisions have been mentioned and the following observations were made by him :—

"In the absence of decision by the Supreme Court, neither decision is a declared law under Article 141 of the Constitution. Law of a certain and binding character can be laid down only by the Supreme Court."

(b) The Government does not propose to take any action in pursuance of the order of the Chief Election Commissioner.

World's biggest Coal based Fertiliser Complex

4932. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the world's biggest and Asia's first coal based fertilizer complex under construction will be commissioned during the current year ;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be commissioned ;

(c) what is the total period of delay in commissioning the plant ;

(d) what was the original cost proposal and the estimate now ; and

(d) whether this plant is being set up with foreign collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) : Two large sized coal based Fertilizer plants in the country are presently under implementation at Ramagundam (A.P.) and Talcher (Orissa). The capacity of each is 900 tpd ammonia and 1500 tpd urea (i e. 228,000 tpa of Nitorgen)

(b) These two plants are in an advanced stage of commissioning and trial production of urea from them is expected by July, 1979.

(c) Delays have occurred in finalising of civil designs (by 12 months) ; in the supply of imported and indigenous equipment (by 30 months) ; delays also occured in civil construction and in stablising the gasifiers during commissioning.

(d) The original sanctioned costs of the Ramagundam and Talcher fertilizer projects were Rs. 71·18 crores and Rs.70·49 crores respectively. Their revised approved costs are Rs. 182·52 crores and Rs. 184·76 crores respectively.

(e) Process know-how for the various sections of the ammonia plant and also for the urea plant have been obtained from abroad. Expatriate engineering services to the extent necessary have also been availed of.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के कार्यक्रम

4933. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अधिक से अधिक प्रसारण, जनता के लिए उपयोगी, प्रादेशिक भाषाओं मे प्रसारित किए जाएं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के दिल्ली केन्द्र से भोजपुरी, अवधी, ब्रज आदि हिन्दी की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में दैनिक प्रसारण करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कारगर कदम उठाय गये है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) जी, हां। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन दोनों ही अधिकांश कार्यक्रम उन क्षेत्रों जहां रेडियो स्टेशन/दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित है, की मुख्य भाषाओं में प्रसारित तथा टेलीकास्ट करते हैं।

(ख) दूरदर्शन केन्द्र दिल्ली से टेलीकास्ट किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों की मुख्य भाषा हिन्दी है। तथापि, केन्द्र अपने कार्यक्रमों यदा-कदा भोजपुरी, अवधी, ब्रज आदि के कार्यक्रमों को भी शामिल करता है।

आकाशवाणी का दिल्ली केन्द्र प्रतिदिन 25 मिनट की अवधि का ब्रज-माधुरी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली से कभी कभी हिमाचली, अवधी, राजस्थानी भोजपुरी, छत्तीसगढ़ी, बुंदेलखडी, मालवी, मैथिली और गढ़वाली में लोक संगीत कार्यक्रम भी प्रसारित किए जाते है।

Demands of U.K. Sikhs to Put Up Golden Temple Radio Station

4934. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what were the reasons of rejecting the demand of golden temple Radio Station put up by the Sikhs of United Kingdom ; and

(b) whether the Government are planening to make steps to meet their sentiments and will make some arrangement that the Sikhs of Western hemispher and, Europe could listen Shabad Kirtan and 'Mukh-Waak' (First sacred stanza from Guru Granth Sahib of early morning, from Golden Temple at Amritsar ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) : The policy of A. I. R. has been to project the glorious and rich heritage of all religions. For this, All India Radio draws upon the teachings and spiritual experience of all religions and uses extracts from their sacred literature. However, A.I.R. avoids transmission of any denominational programmes and does not lend support to any ritual or religion as such. Setting up of a transmitter exclusively for broadcasting religious programmes did not fit into the above policy.

Price of Petrol

4935. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Chamber of Commerce has in recent communications to the Central Government pointed out that the high rate of taxation on oil is contributing to the high cost economy, besides adversely affecting road transport industry and curbing its vast employment potential;

(b) whether it is a fact that the retail price of petrol has risen from Rs. 1·67 per litre to Rs. 3·50 per litre over the last few years ;

(c) if so, what is the excise duty on the retail price of petrol per litre ;

(d) what steps Government are taking to reduce the retail price of petrol ; and

(e) What are the reasons for not reducing the retail price of petrol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) None of the representations referred to appear to have been received in the Ministry.

(b) The retail selling price of petrol in Delhi wax Rs. 1·67 per litre in August 1973 and Rs. 4·02 per litre as on date.

(c) Rs. 2·71 per litre.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(e) Naphtha is used both for the processing of motor spirit and in the manufacture of fertilizers, and larger quantities of naphtha have to be made available for the production of fertilizers. It is therefore necessary to curb the consumption of petroleum products by fiscal measures. However, the increase in the

•basic price of petrol excluding duty is much lower than the increase in the price of imported crude oil during the period August 73 to March 79.

Plan to Monitor Performance of Power Generating Stations

4936. SHRI VASANT SATHE :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a comprehensive two-fold action plan to monitor the performance of the power generating stations in the country so that level of output goes up as planned without any hindrance;

(b) if so, furnish details thereof ; and

(c) whether on the basis of available information power generating stations have been classified according to performance and areas identified for intensive monitoring ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a)and (b). An Operation, Monitoring and Information Directorte was created in the Central Electricity Authority in January, 1974 to monitor and analyse the performance of the power stations in the contry. This Directorate collects, on a daily basis, all relevant information regarding the performance of thermal and hydel power stations in the country. The information is analysed in order to ascertain the causes for poor performance and identify problem areas. The power station authorities and the major manufacturers of the power generating equipment are suitably advised on the action to be taken for improving the performance of the existing units. Suggestions are also made for taking remedial measures at design manufacture and installation stages of the generating equipment. This Directorate has been able to create an awareness in the power station authorities to show better performance, reduce down time for maintenance and forced outages of thermalgenerating units and increase the plant load factor and utilisation of available capacity.

A group has also been constituted to undertake as a first step periodical studies of the operation and maintenance aspects of seven thermal power stations. The reports of this group are analysed in the Central Electricity Authority and suitable advice and guidance is given to the power station authorities whenever required for improving the performance of these stations.

(c) Areas which need intensive monitoring have been identified, but power stations have not been classified (in accordance with their performance) for selective monitoring, although intensive monitoring is taken up only in those stations where performance is poor.

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

4937. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक,** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने ने गत कुछ वर्षों में लाभ अर्जित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और उसने उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बरौनी शोधनशाला द्वारा कराधान से पूर्व अर्जित लाभ तथा दिया गया उत्पाद शुल्क निम्नलिखित था :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78
लाभ . .	1780.40	2614.02	2163.88
उत्पाद शुल्क . .	2412.21	2507.33	2435.29

शराब कारखानों के लिए नए लाइसेंस

4938: श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे :

क्या पट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शराब कारखानों के लिए नए लाइसेंस दिए गए थे और लाइसेंस प्राप्त शराब कारखानों को गत दो वर्षों में देश के विभिन्न भागों में अपनी क्षमता में वृद्धि की अनुमति दी गई थी, यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों के नाम क्या है और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में उक्त अवधि, में वर्ष-वार कितनी-कितनी वृद्धि की गई; और

(ख) सरकार को मद्यनिषेध नीति पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है।

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) जो आसवनियां 19-11-1975 को पेय शराब के निर्माण में लगी हुई थी अथवा उस तिथि तक जिन कम्पनियों ने पेय शराब के निर्माण के लिए क्षमता स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रभावी कदम उठा लिए थे, उनको पेय शराब के आसवन के लिए सी० ओ० बी० (कारोबार जारी रखने) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए है। इन आसवनियों के नाम संलग्न सूची में दिए गए है।

वर्तमान आसवनियों की क्षमता में विस्तार करने के लिए कोई औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया है और इन सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंसों से उत्पादन क्षमता में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) चूंकि पेय शराब के निर्माण के लिए दिए गए सी० ओ० बी० औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के परिणामस्वरूप कोई अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता स्थापित नहीं की गई है, अतः "मद्यनिषेध नीति" पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है।

विवरण

पेय शराब के निर्माण के लिए जिस आसवनियों को सी० ओ० बी० औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे उनकी सूची

27 मार्च, 1979 को पूछे जाने वाले लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4938 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में दिया जाने वाला विवरण-पत्र

क्रम सं०	आसवनियों का नाम	राज्य जिसमें स्थित है
1.	कोआपरेटिव डिस्टलरी कम्पनी लि०	उत्तर प्रदेश
2.	अयुध्या डिस्टीलरी	,,
3.	केरू एण्ड कम्पनी	,,
4.	रामपुर डिस्टीलरी	,,
5.	शामली डिस्टीलरी	,,
6.	पिलखानी डिस्टीलरी	,,

क्रम सं०	आसवनियों का नाम	राज्य जिसमें स्थित हैं
7.	सेन्ट्रल डिस्टीलरी	उत्तर प्रदेश
8.	नारंग डिस्टीलरी	,,
9.	सर शादी लाल डिस्टीलरी	,,
10.	सिम्भोआली डिस्टीलरी	,,
11.	पानीपत कोआपरेटिव डिस्टीलरी	हरियाणा
12.	इन्डोलान ब्रेवरीज लि०	,,
13.	जबलजीत डिस्टीलरी	पंजाब
14.	अमृत इन्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन	,,
15.	पटियाला डिस्टीलरी	,,
16.	एच० पी० आई० सी० सी० डिस्टीलरी	हिमाचल प्रदेश
17.	रंगर ब्रेवरीज	,,
18.	देवन्स माडर्न ब्रेवरीज	जम्मू और काश्मीर
19.	गवनमेंट डिस्टीलरी चितालये	महाराष्ट्र
20.	जामनगर तालुका केन प्रोड०, कोआप०	,,
21.	बिरहन महाराष्ट्र	,,
22.	तिलकनगर डिस्टीलरी	,,
23.	के० डिस्टीलरी	,,
24.	विदाराभा लिकर क रपोरेशन	,,
25.	रमन डिस्टीलरी	,,
26.	श्री सतपुड़ा तापी परिशर सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना	,,
27.	युनाइटेड ऐजेसीज लि०	,,
28.	राहुरी सहकारी	,,
29.	महाराष्ट्र मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कारपोरेशन	,,
30.	देशोकारम डिस्टीलरी	,,
31.	सरकारी सहकारी	,,
32.	पोतीकैम	,,
33.	नीरा वैली कोआप० डिस्टीलरी	,,
34.	साउथ कोनकेन डिस्टीलरी	,,
35.	श्री पंछ गंगा सहकारी	,,
36.	श्री कृष्णा सहकारी	,,

क्रम सं०	आसवनियों का नाम	राज्य जिसमें स्थित है
37	श्री वाल्वा तालुका सहकारी	महाराष्ट्र
38	निफद सहकारी	,,
39.	कोनकन एग्रो मैरीन	,,
40	कोसग कोआप डिस्टीलरी	,,
41.	यूनाइटेड कोआप डिस्टीलरी	,,
42.	प्रवारा सहकारी	,,
43	मोना डिस्टीलरी	राजस्थान
44	विनेडेल डिस्टीलरी	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
45	दक्षिण शूगर और आबकारी डिस्टीलरी	,,
46.	ट्रावनकोर शुग एण्ड कैमिकल्स	केरल
47.	कोआप शूगर लिमिटेड	,,
48	मैसूर शूगर कम्पनी	कर्नाटक
49	पम्मासार डिस्टीलरी	,,
50.	अमृत डिस्टीलरी	,,
51.	वैस्ट इंडिया डिस्टीलरीज	,,
52.	उगार शूगर वर्क्स	,,
53	यजदा डिस्टीलरी	,,
54	निरायू डिस्टीलरी	,,
55.	जैमनी डिस्टीलरी	,,
56.	कलवरी डिस्टीलरी	,,
57.	वाग्यिन कैमिकल्स एण्ड डिस्टीलरी	,,

Reducing the Concentration of Economic Power

4939 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what is overall philosophy in respect of reducing the concentration of Economic Power and take over of Private Sector Industries ,

(b) whether Government have made out any list of Industries which shall get preference while being taken over by the Central Government , and

(c) Whether Government are thinking of taking over Nation's only synthetic rubber producing unit of Bareilly (U.P.) ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b). The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution of India *inter-alia* lay down in Article 39 that the State shall direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. Some of the specific measures for attaining this objective are contained in the Monopolies and

Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, which was enacted to provide *inter-alia* that the operaion of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment.

As regards take over of Private Sector Industries, the Hon. Member may refer to the reply given by Minister of Industry on 21st February 1979 in Lok Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 358.

(c) No, Sir. However, in order to curb monopolistic tendencies, if any, in the functioning of M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly (U.P.), a substantial part of the total licensed capacity in the field of synthetic rubber has been given to a public sector unit, namely, M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.

Assets and Profit of I.T.C.

4940. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be, pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the assets of I.T.C. in 1972 was 74·65 crores and in 1976 it rose to 105·08 crores while the profit before tax was 9·03 crores and 9·43 crores respectively ; and

(b) the reasons for not showing profits in 1976 in accordance with the increase in assets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a). Yes, Sir. According to a recent study made in the Department of Company Affairs, the total value of the assets of I.T.C. Ltd. and its interconnected undertakings (which are registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act. 1969) increased from Rs. 74·65 crores for the year 1972 to Rs. 105·08 crores for the year 1976 and their total profits before tax stood at Rs. 9·03 crores and Rs. 9·43 crores for the above years respectively.

(b) The quantum of profits in any particular year is dependent not only on the assets employed in the business of the concerned undertakings but also on several other factors like cost of inputs, wages, overheads, value of sales etc.

सेनाध्यक्षों का पद सचिव के पद से नीचा होना

4941. **श्री राजनारायण** : क्या **उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेनाध्यक्षों के पदों को सचिव के पद से नीचा कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब सभी रक्षा योजनाओं की जांच सचिवों की समिति द्वारा की जाती है और उनकी अनुमति के बाद ये योजनाएं मंत्री को भेजी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या वर्षों से अनुदरित की जा रही प्रक्रिया, जोकि अन्य बड़े देशों में भी प्रचालित है, और जिसके अधीन इन योजनाओं की जांच सैनिक अधिकारियों तथा संबंधित विभाग के सचिव द्वारा की जाती है, अब त्याग दी गई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) वरिष्ठता क्रम में सेनाध्यक्ष सरकार ने उन सचिवों से अनेक विषयों में ऊपर हैं जो प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों में प्रभारी अधिकारी होते हैं। वस्तुतः सेनाध्यक्षों का रैंक अन्य कार्यपालिका, विधानांग, न्यायपालिका और राजनयिक कोरों के उन बहुत से विशिष्ट पदाधिकारियों से भी ऊपर है जिनका स्थान साधारण केन्द्रीय सचिवों से ऊपर होता है। वरिष्ठता क्रम से संबंधित मामला गृह मंत्रालय का है।

(ख) और (ग). सेना मुख्यालयों द्वारा अपने-अपने सेनाध्यक्षों के मार्गदर्शन में रक्षा योजना में शामिल करने के लिए तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रम, और साथ ही योजना के लिए धन की व्यवस्था, के संबंध में अधिकारियों द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से विचार किया जाता है और इस विचार-विनिमय में तीनों सेनाध्यक्षों के अलावा संबंधित

सचिवों को भी सहयोजित किया जाता है। इस प्रकार सामूहिक विचार विनिमय के बाद जो सिफारिशें की जाती है उन्हें रक्षा मंत्री के पास प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और रक्षा मंत्री के माध्यम से राजनीतिक कार्य संबंधी मंत्रिमण्डल समिति को प्रस्तुत किया जाता हैं।

Expenditure on perquisites of executives in I.T.C.

†4942. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.T.C. is showing a large amount as expenditure as perquisites to their executives;

(b) what is the amount which they have spent as perquisites from 1972 to 1976—year-wise; and

(c) average expenditure per executive per year shown as perquisite ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The remuneration payable to the executives of companies does not require approval of the Central Government under the Companies Act, 1956 except where such executives come within the purview of Sections 204A and 314(1B) of the Companies Act, 1956. In terms of provisions of sub-section (2A) of Section 217 of the (Companies Act, the information disclosed by the companies in the annual report of their directors relates to remuneration (i.e. salary, commission, perquisites etc.) drawn by such employees as received not less than Rs. 36,000 per annum during the relevant year. No separate information with regard to perquisites alone is required to be disclosed. As such, the information sought for by the Hon'ble Member regarding the perquisites paid to the executives by I.T.C., Ltd., during the said years is not available.

The company, which was requested to furnish the requisite information, has informed that as its collection will be highly time-consuming, it will be able to furnish the same only after compiling it from the available records.

Rural electrification in Bihar

4943. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) progress of rural electrification in the country in general and in Bihar and Dhanbad district in particular in 1977 and 1978 facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Consultative Committee of Dhanbad in its sitting in October 1978 has severely criticised the slow progress and negligence of the department of rural electrification; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The progress of rural electrification in the country in general and in the State of Bihar as a whole and Dhanbad district during the last two years is given below:—

District/ State	Total Number of villages	Villages electrified		
		As on 31-3-77	As on 31-3-78	As on 31-12-78
Dhanbad	1,365	307(22.5%)	307(22.5%)	310(22.7%)
Bihar	67,566	17,667(26.1%)	18,204(26.9%)	18,856(27.9%)
All-India	5,75,996	2,02,350(35.1%)	2,16,898(37.7%)	2,25,022(39.1%)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Work has picked up in the last one year after reorganisation of the State Electricity Board.

Complaints from the villagers for delay in providing power connections for tube-wells in Gujarat

4944. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be Pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a common complaint from the villagers and their demand that in case of undue delay in providing power connection they should be given interest on the amount deposited so far for getting power connections for tubewells particularly in the state of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

लेह में कोयले का स्टाक

4945. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष कोयले का स्टाक लेह में रखने की बजाय वहां 150 किलोमीटर दूर न्योडा में रखा गया था तथा फिर उसे वहां से, सारा रास्ता तय करके आवश्यकतानुसार पुन: लेह में वितरित किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय हुआ और वह किसने वहन किया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) कोल इंडिया लि० ने कोयले का कोई स्टाक न तो लेह में रखा था और न न्योडा में ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Long-awve Transmitters

4946. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the long wave service had overriding advantage as compared with medium and short wave services both in terms of range, quality and costs ;

(b) whether Government are aware that just three long wave transmitters of one MW each, costing Rs. 20 crores, could provide a stable service to the entire country ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that so far the long wave band was denied to Asia and the Pacific region by the International Telecommunication Union on the pretext that it was not technically feasible ; and

(d) how that the feasibility of the long wave band in the region had been finally established by the Indian electronic engineers, do Government propose to insist on getting ITU allocate the long wave band to use when it meets in September this year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d). On the basis of its own research, A.I.R. is of the view that longwave broadcasting would, under certain conditions, facilitate greater coverage than medium wave broadcasting. However, other technical experts have reservations regarding this. At present longwave (LF band) is not allocated for broadcasting service in Region 3 (comprising of the Asia and Pacific countries) and Region 2 (comprising of the Americas) by the International Telecommunication Union. Government has yet to take a view on the question of the feasibility of using LF band for broadcasting.

Next Year's Production Plan of Steel to Meet Demand

4947. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India has initiated an exercise to adjust next year production plan to suit the demand ;

(b) if so, what are the main proposals under their consideration ; and

(c) what are the agencies contacted ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) to (c). The production plan for 1979-80 has been finalised by Steel Authority of India Ltd. It envisages a production of 9·350 million tonnes of ingot steel and 7·405 million tonnes of saleable steel from the six integrated steel plants. The production planned for the next year represents an increase of about 14·4% in ingot steel and 12·9% in saleable steel over the anticipated production for 1978-79.

The production plan has been drawn up keeping in view the available capacities at the steel plants and the product-wise demand. The demand for steel is estimated on the basis of past trends of consumption and anticipated levels of growth/development, particularly in core sectors like power, steel, coal, irrigation etc. and direct consultations with major consuming groups like Railways, Central Electricity Authority, Engineering Export Promotion Council, tube makers, wire drawing units, bright bar industry, drum and barrel manufacturers, tinplate fabricators, rerollers, etc.

Alteration in Price Formula for Urea and Phosphatic Fertilizers

4948. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the controversial price formula for urea and phosphatic fertilizers announced by Government on the basis of Marathe panel recommendations are being altered in view of the opposition from the Industry ;

(b) if so, how far this is true ;

(c) whether the formula for phosphatic fertilizers announced a few days ago has substantial changes and the new formula will be operative after March 31, 1979 only : and

(d) if so, what are the changes made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) to (d), A retention price scheme was introduced for nitrogenous fertilizers, namely, Urea, Ammonic Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, with effect from 1st November, 1977, and for complex phosphatic fertilizers and Triple Super Phosphate, with effect from 1st February, 1979. The retention prices fixed for the nitrogenous as well as phosphatic fertilizers under the retention price scheme are valid upto 31st March, 1979, i.e., the end of the current retention pricing period.

Exercise is currently on hand for fixation of retention prices both for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers for the next pricing period commencing from 1st April, 1979, which would take into account the latest cost of inputs and utilities, the need for rectification of anomalies, if any, in the consumption norms and provision for return and interest, etc.

Chinese Assurance to Pakistan

4949. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been observed that the Chinese Vice-Premier reassured Pakistan of China's aids and assistances "to safe-guard its national independence, sovereignty, oppose foreign aggression and interference";

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the military and strategic implications of these observations, particularly in the changed context in South East Asia ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Government have seen Press reports to this effect, and are aware of such statements made by the Chinese leaders from time to time.

We, on our part, would like to continue our efforts to promote peaceful and beneficial bilateral cooperation with both China and Pakistan. At the same time all developments that impinge upon our national security are kept constantly under review, with a view to maintaining defence preparedness at all times.

Commissioning of Bongaigaon Thermal Power Plant

4950. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first unit of the 60 MW Bongaigaon Thermal Power Plant will be commissioned by December, 1979 as scheduled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the stage at which the project rests now, with full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. As per the latest assessment the unit is expected to be commissioned during March, 1980.

(b) Main reasons for delay are:—

(i) Delay in placement of orders for cooling towers and L.P. Piping by the project authorities.

(ii) Delay in supply of equipment and posting of adequate erection personnel by M/s. BHEL.

(c) About 63% of boiler erection work has been completed upto end of January 1979. The T.G. erection work commenced in November 1978 is progressing satisfactorily.

Drilling operations in Diamond Harbour Well No. 1 and Radha Well No. 1

4951. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diamond Harbour Well No. 1 in West Bengal was spudded in October, 1977 and the rigs operating there have been lying in stuck-up condition since October, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what further steps, the Government propose to take to continue the drilling operations un-interrupted, so as to reach the optimum depth of oil bearing structures;

(d) whether similar complications have also been witnessed in case of Radha Well No. 1; and

(e) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken to correct them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Diamond Harbour well in West Bengal was spudded in by the ONGC on 7-10-77. After the well was drilled down to 3360 metres by 10-10-78, mud loss was observed in the annulus and a leakage in the casing was suspected. The drilling was, therefore, suspended and operations to locate the leakage and rectification of the defects were undertaken.

(b) The reason for the suspension of drilling is the damage to the 13-3/8" casing between 29—32 metres as mentioned above, which was confirmed by tests to locate the leakage. The damage was caused by the abrasion due to rubbing of the hard faced joints of the drilling pipe against the casing.

(c) The damaged casing has been replaced. Special rubber protector are being fabricated and drilling is expected to be resumed by the ONGC towards the end of March, 79.

(d) No, Sir. In Radha Well No. 1, there were minor complications due to the very loose formation being drilled through.

(e) These complications were rectified and further drilling was resumed on 11-3-1979.

Shortage of Sulphur

4952. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sulphur is mainly an imported commodity;

(b) if so, the various sources within and outside the country, giving the actual supply from each source, from where sulphur is obtained for meeting the country's demand; and

(c) the broad terms on which sulphur is obtained from the various sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) The requirements of sulphur in the country are almost wholly met by imports.

(b) and (c). It is not in public interest to disclose the details of the imports planned, actual supplies obtained and the terms on which supplies have been obtained.

Closure of fertilizer units due to inadequate supply of Sulphur

4953. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the chemical, rayon and fertilizer units in the country, where sulphur is the basic input, have closed down recently, due to inadequate supply of sulphur to them; and if so, particulars thereof;

(b) whether Government have received any representations in this behalf; and, if so, the nature of complaints or points made out therein; and

(c) the specific action taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) No chemical, Rayon or fertilizer unit in the country has been completely closed down recently due to inadequate supply of sulphur.

(b) Government have received a few representations from different industries complaining about shortage of sulphur and requesting for expediting supplies.

(c) Action has been taken to verify the genuineness of the complaints and in deserving cases arrangements have been made to provide for additional requirements of sulphur.

Requirement and availability of Sulphur

4954. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of sulphur in the country;

(b) if so, the actual annual requirements of the country and its availability; and

(c) steps Government propose to take now and action taken during the last two years to fill the demand-supply gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirements of sulphur in the country are almost wholly met by imports. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of the imports planned.

(c) Prior to December, 1978, the supply position of sulphur was comfortable. As a result of the delay in getting the contracted quantities of sulphur from certain countries, there have been difficulties in sulphur supplies since December, 1978 Steps have already been taken by M.M.T.C to augment the imports by entering into fresh contracts.

Shifting of Naval Psychological Research Unit

4955. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naval Psychological Research Unit is proposed to be shifted from Cochin, and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There is no proposal to shift the Naval Psychological Research Unit from Cochin at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Role of Companies in Country's Economy

4956. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the role of companies registered under the Companies Act in the economy of the country;

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to restructure the working of the companies for boosting rural economy of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is proposed to amend the law to control the monopolistic role of the companies in the country's economy; and

(e) if not, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Companies are generally engaged in business or produc-

tion. This includes mining, agriculture, plantations and manufacture of various articles including food products, textiles, paper, chemicals, rubber, petroleum products, engineering goods, metals and alloys, electricity etc. These activities by the companies undoubtedly play a very important role in the economy of the country. The number of Government companies were 745 in 1977-78 with a paid up capital of Rs. 8,527.6 Crores. The number of non-Government companies were 48,434 with a paid up capital of Rs. 2,892 crores. According to available statistics in 1976-77, non-Government companies contributed 5·3% to the total gross domestic savings and 8·4% to the total gross domestic capital formation. The Government companies during the said period contributed total gross domestic savings of 2·2% and total gross domestic capital formation was 14·4%.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The main thrust of the Industrial Policy as stated in the statement of Industrial Policy presented to the Parliament in December, 1977 is on effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. This policy is being implemented in licensing new units in rural areas. It is expected that this change in policy will boost the rural economy of the country.

(d) and (e). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 already contains provisions to ensure that the operation of economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Certain recommendations made by the Sachar Committee for the amendment of the said Act to make it more effective are under Government's active consideration and appropriate legislative amendment to give effect to such of the recommendations as are accepted by the Government will be made in due course.

Setting up of a Large-Scale Oil Agglomeration Plant to avert Import of Coking Coal

4957. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad has suggested the setting up of a large-scale oil agglomeration plant with an investment of Rs. 50 crores which would avert the import of coking coal on a long-term basis;

(b) whether this would help in the recovery of coking coal from middlings in Indian washeries to the tune of six million tonnes; and

(c) if so the action taken by the Government on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No Sir. Only an experimental plant is presently under operation. It has a capacity of two tonne per hour.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Purchase of Crude oil in Spot Market

4958. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that purchases of crude oil have to be resorted to in the spot market to tide over the crisis; and

(b) if so, the quantity purchased and the price paid indicating the additional drain on our resources caused by spot purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) In the context of the continued disruption in supplies of Iranian crude oil, the supply shortfall has been bridged by organising additional crude imports from the National Oil Companies of Iraq and Qatar over and above the supplies from Iraq, UAE, Saudi Arabia and USSR under the long-term contracts.

(b) The total quantum of such additional crude imports has been of the order of 1·2 million tonnes during the period January—March 1979. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details.

Import of crude oil

4959. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of imports of crude oil and petroleum products proposed for 1979;

(b) the total projected imports, firm arrangements have been made for how much imports and from which countries; and

(c) if firm contracts have not been made so far for the total projected quantity of imports, by what period Government propose to tie up for the full requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) The quantities of crude oil and petroleum products expected to be imported during 1979 are given below:—

Crude Oil . . 16·5 million tonnes

Petroleum Products. 4·9 million tonnes

(b) The following import arrangements have been firmed up so far in respect of crude oil supplies:—

Country	Qty. (In million tonnes)
Iraq	5·5
U.A.E.	1·5
Saudi Arabia	3·0
U.S.S.R.	1·5

In addition, additional crude imports to the extent of approximately 1·2 million tonnes during the period January—March 1979 have been organised from the National Oil Companies of Iraq and Qatar over and above the supplies from Iraq under the long term contract.

Supplies to the extent of 1·2 million tonnes of Kerosene and 0·4 million tonnes of High Speed Diesel would be available from the USSR during 1979 in terms of the annual contract. Apart from this, firm contracts have been concluded with Iraq covering supplies of 210000 tonnes of Kerosene and 150000 tonnes of Naptha during 1979. Keeping in view the products requirements in the country, additional product imports to the extent of approximately 0·6 million tonnes have been organised from alternative sources during the period January—March 1979 in order to supplement availability under the long term arrangements.

(c) Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations. Likewise, the Indian Oil Corporation is in the process of covering the remaining requirements for the import of petroleum products under both long and short term arrangements.

Appointment of dealers belonging to SC/ST for natural gas from Bombay High

4960. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any reservation to the candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for dealerships in the natural gas from the Bombay High ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the conditions laid down in regard to security deposit by the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for obtaining such dealership ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) No Sir. The associated gas from Bombay High is presently being supplied by ONGC directly to consumers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Checking and supervising of petroleum products, fertilizers and chemicals

4961. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and strength of the Central and State units checking and supervising supplies measurements and business practices in respect of petroleum and diesel projects and lubricants;

(b) the same in respect of drugs and chemicals;

(c) the same in respect of fertilizers; and

(d) the number of adulteration cases detected under (a), (b) and (c) in 1977-78 and 1978-79 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Decline in coal production in February 1979

4962. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal production in BCCL and ECL had come down by 50,000 tonnes per day during Februarv, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representations from Workers' Union of Dey's Chem. Ltd.

4964. PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff and Workers Union of DEY's Chem. Ltd. of Calcutta have made several representations to the Government for dealing with the crisis facing the Company;

(b) if so, the nature of representations made and the steps proposed to be taken by Government for saving this company which is the only manufacturing unit for chloramphenicol powder etc., for the whole of Eastern region.

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV).

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Dey-Se-Chem. Ltd. Staff and Workers Union has, in view of the difficulties faced by the Company and the management failures, represented that nationalisation alone can save this company.

Government have, in order to facilitate quick improvement in the working of the company, allowed them to continue, as an *ad hoc* measure, the manufacture of Chloramphenicol from L-Base beyond 1st April, 1979.

Government has also arranged that L-Base is available to the firm at the price at which L-Base was supplied to them by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation during 1978-79 so that, after conversion, the firm could sell Chloramphenicol powder through the canalising agency at the price approved by Government for all converters of L-Base under the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979.

Intensification of Rural Electrification Programme

4965. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural electrification programme is being intensified and accelerated during the last 3 years 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) if so, how and what directions and where;

(c) the total costs incurred in this regard; and

(d) if the said programme remains a stedy or static, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN)

(a) to (d). Great stress is being laid on rural electrification in the country. The total outlay for rural electrification in the Fifth Plan was fixed at Rs. 685·30 crores. It has set a target of electrification of 81, 000 additional villages and energisation of 13 lakhs pumpsets during the plan period. The allocation of funds and the targets have considerably been stepped up. The draft Five-Year Plan 1978-1983 provides for an increased allocation of Rs. 1450 crores. In addition Rs. 300 crores are expected to be made availale from financial institutions. The Plan envisages electrification of one lakh additional villages and energisation of 20 lakhs pumsets.

There has been a steady increase in the allocation of funds for rural electrification since 1977-78 as follows:

Year	Approved Outlay
	(Rs. crores)
1977-78	174·52
1978-79	271·98
1979-80 (Provisional)	285·00

Setting up of Plants and Factories in Orissa by Exploiting Minerals

4966. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to set up plants/factories in the State of Orissa in Sixth Plan period by exploiting the mineral resources;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government of Orissa and Central Government in this regard so far; and

(c) project reports prepared, under preparation and likely to be finalised for investment with location of project and countries share in it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In January, 1979, Government have accorded sanction to Hindustan Zinc Limited, a Central Government undertaking under this Ministry, for the development of Sargipali lead deposit in Sundargarh District in Orissa for the production of 500 tonnes of ore per day and also for setting up a beneficiation plant for the treatment of ore produced at the mine at an estimated cost of Rs 11·88 crores. The lead concentrates produced from the mine will be sent to Vizag Lead Plant for converting them into lead ingots Necessary steps are under way for the implementation of the project.

2. A feasibility study has been commissioned by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited with a viw to exploiting lthe large bauxite deposits recently discovered in Orissa. The scope of the sutdy in respect of these deposits will include 6,00,000 to 8,00,000 tonnes alumina plant with bauxite mining and 1,50,000 tonnes—1,80,000 tonnes aluminium smelter This study has been assigned to M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France. The feasibility study report is expected to be available by the latter half of 1979. The investment decision will be taken thereafter.

3. It is proposed to take up a feasibility study, during the 6th Plan Period, with regard to the establishment of a nickel plant in Orissa based on the nickel ores in Sukinda area of Orissa. Offers have been obtained from foreign consultants for preparation of the feasibility report. The question lof selecting a suitable foreign consultant is under examination.

4. M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., were granted a letter of Intent in October, 1977 for the manufacture of 3,00,000 tonnes of sponge iron per annum and a separate letter of Intent in December, 1978 for the manufacture of 480 tonnes of ferro vanadium and 48,000 tonnes of low phosphorous pig iron per annum. An application submitted by the Orissa Mining Corporation for an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of Ferro Chrome is under consideration. All the three projects are in the State Sector. The Sponge Iron Project is to be located in Keonjhar district of Orissa. M/s. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. are understood to have prepared a feasibility report for this project. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 20·40 crores. The Ferro Vanadium Project is to be located at Rairanpur in Mayurbhanj district of the State. M/s Dastur & Co. Ltd., are understood to have prepared a feasibility report on this project. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 46·70 crores. This project involves technical and financial collaboration from abroad, the details of which are yet to be received by Central Goverument. The high crarbon Ferro Chrome project is proposed to be located in Keonjhar district of the State. Total investment is estimated to be Rs. 20 crores. MECON are understood to have been commissioned by Orissa Mining Corporation for the preparation of a feasibility report.

Present production and requirement of different varieties of Coal

4967 SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) India's present requirement of different varieties of coal and the current production levels of these varieties;

(b) the current prices of different varieties of coal and their prices at the time of nationalisation of coal industry; and

(c) whether it is true that various nationalized coal companies are incurring losses, if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) The estimated requirements of coking coal and non-coking coal during 1978-79 are 23·80 million tonnes and 75·4 million tonnes, respectively, and the production of these varieties (from April' 78 to February' 79.) is about 22·33 million tonnes and 68·43 million tonnes, respectively.

(b) The pit head prices of coking coal before nationalisation of the coking coal mines on the 1st May, 1972 ranged from Rs. 30·23 per tonne to Rs. 45·00 per tonne for different grades. The prices for non-coking coal prior to nationalisation

of non-coking coal mines on 1st May, 1973 ranged between Rs. 31·45 and Rs. 48.00 per tonne for different grades and sizes. The current prices of coking coal range between Rs. 63·10 and Rs. 100·80 per tonne and those of non coking coal range between Rs. 37·90 and 79·50 per tonne, for different grades and sizes.

(c) Yes, Sir. The loss of Coal India Limited during the current year is estimated at about Rs. 140 crores.

Issue of Identity Cards to Voters

4968. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which the Election Commission has issued identity cards to the voters; and

(b) whether before the next General Election in all the States this system of issuing identity cards would be adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The system of issuing identity cards to the voters has not been introduced by the Election Commission in any State so far. The Commission proposes to try the scheme of issue of photographed identity cards to voters in the forthcoming general election to the Sikkim Legislative Assembly, as an experimental measure. The question of adopting the system in elections in other States/Union territories will be examined after the results of the experimental measure in Sikkim are available.

समाचार एजेंसियों को दिया गया अनुदान

4970. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने विभिन्न समाचार एजेंसियों को कितनी अनुदान राशि दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय तथा हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसियों को दिए गए अनुदान की तुलना में अंग्रेजी समाचार एजेंसियों को अधिक अनुदान दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या इससे राष्ट्र की भाषा के विकास में सहायता मिलेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) 1977–78 और 1978–79 के दौरान चार समाचार एजेंसियों को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिए गए थे :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

1. पी० टी० आई०	24.90*	(*पी० टी० आई० को 3.30 लाख रुपए की लागत के पूल ट्रांसमिशन के खर्चे सहित)
2. यू० एन० आई०	16.63	
3. हिन्दुस्तान समाचार	14.40@	(@हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती को भाषायी सेवा के विकास के लिए क्रमशः 3.50 लाख रुपए तथा 3.46 लाख रुपए सहित)
4. समाचार भारती	11.64@	

अनुदान उनके वेतनों में कमी पूरी करने और पुनर्वास में सहायता के लिए सरकार की वचनबद्धता के अनुसार इन चारों की सहायता के रूप में दिए गए थे।

(ख) जी, हां । अनुदान उन संगठनों के आकार के आधार पर समाचार एजेंसियों की आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित थे ।

(ग) दो भाषायी समाचार एजेंसियों को दिए गए अनुदान का एक भाग इस उद्देश्य में सहायता देने के लिए रिलीज किया गया था ।

Setting up New Thermal Power Stations in Gujarat

4971. SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has approved any proposal for setting up new Thermal Power Station in Gujarat State during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such plants and site selected; and

(c) their production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission has approved the following proposals for installation of thermal power stations in Gujarat State during the Plan period period 1978—83:

Name of the thermal project	Location	No. of & capacity (MW)
Ukai Thermal Power Station Units No. 3 & 4	Ukai	2 × 200 MV
Ukai Thermal Power Station Unit No. 5 . . .	Ukai	1 × 210 MW
Wanakbori Thermal Power Station St I . . .	Wanakbori	3 × 210 MW
Wanakbori Thermal Power Station Stage II . .	Wanakbori	3 × 210 MW

Exploration of Heavy Minerals on Indian Coast

4972. SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India plans to explore in the near future location of reserves of heavy minerals on the Indian coast;

(b) if so, whether any invetigation was made in this regard;

(c) what are the plans to explore heavy minerals and ;

(d) whether any foreign assistance will be called for?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Surveys carried out along the Indian coasts by the Geological Survey of India have been indicated occurrences of black sand comprising heavy minerals like ilmenite, monozite, zircon, rutile and garnet along the coast of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(c) During the Annual Plan of the Geological Survey of India for 1978-79 it is proposed to carry out investigations for ilmenite and other heavy minerals from the black sands off Ratnagiri coast.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

Plans to Switch over to FM BAND Broadcasting

4973. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to switch over to FM band broadcasting in the next two years;

(b) if so, the steps taken to obtain FM bands against the exixting AM bands frequencies for various AIR stations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the cost of switch over for ordinary radio receivers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SHRI) L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c). FM band 87—108 MHz is already allocated for broadcasting in the country in addition to the existing AM bands. FM service has been functioning at Madras since July, 1977 and is exlected to start functioningat Bombay and Calcutta during the current year. FM Service is also likely to start in Delhi in the next two years or so.

(d) The Working Group on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan has stated that "the price difference between standard AM receivers and AM-FM receivers is likely to be of the order of 20 to 30 per cent and low cost AM-FM sets may become available at about Rs. 165."

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants in Gujarat by IFFCO and National Fertilizer Company

4974. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State:

(a) whether IFFCO and National Fertilizer Co. are setting up fertilizer plants in Gujarat with the Bombay High Gas as feedstock;

(b) if so, the gas requirements of these fertilizer factories; and

(c) whether Government have guaranteed the supply of this quantity of Gas to these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) :

(a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up two large sized gas based fertilizer plants in Gujarat. Of these, two plants, one will be implemented by Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. and the other by National Fertilizers Ltd.

(b) The requirement of gas for the two plants together has been estimated at 2·8 million Nm3 per day.

(c) No difficulty is anticipated in making available the required quantity of gas for these plants.

Shift of proposed Steel Plant from Hospet to Mangalore

4975. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has finally agreed to the Central Government's proposal to shift the proposed steel plant at Hospet to Mangalore;

(b) if not, whether Government will go ahead with its proposal; and

(c) whether site has been acquired for this purpose in Mangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) and (b). Since there is no proposal to shift Hospet Steel Plant, the question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Discovery of Huge Reserve of Coking Coal in Asansol

4976. SHRI D. D. DESAI. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge reserve of 10 million tonnes of coking coal has been found recently in Asansol; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An additional resource of medium coking coal has been proved in Chanch-Begunia area west of Asansol. A gross indicated reserve of 20 million tonnes from Begunia and Ramnagar seams has been assessed by Geological Survey of India in southern part of Ramnagar lease hold and Begunia area.

Books and Pamplets issued by Publications Division

4977. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of (i) books and (ii) pamplets issud by the Publications Division during th years 1975-76 1976-77 and 1977-78 and the annual expenditure thereon;

(b) what was the total number of (i) books and (ii) pamplets in Urdu language issued by the Publications Division during the aforesaid years and the annual expenditure thereon; and

(c) what steps, if any, are proposed to be taken for an adequate increase in Urdu publications?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The Publications Division is endeavouring to produce more books in Urdu as well as in other regional languages. Ten (10) Urdu titles are at present under consideration in the Publications Division. These include a special title "Palchiyan' which is being brought out in the context of the International Year of the Child.

Statements

S. No.	Year	Total No. of books/booklets (including Urdu publications) released	Total expenditure incurred (in rupees)	Total No. of books/booklets released in Urdu	Expenditure of incurred in (in rupees)
1	1975-76	90	15,12,800·00	3	17,600·00
2.	1976-77	80	17,79,220·00	1	26,000·00
3	1977-78	55	7,87,200·00	1	10,000·00

*After December, 1974 the Publications Deivision has not been bringing out any pamphlet and this work was undertaken by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. However during the period April, 75—December, 75, the Publications Division brought out 1 pamphles none of which was in Urdu, at a cost of Rs. 57,950/-.

Singrauli Thermal Project at Mirzapur U.P.

4978. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Singrauli Thermal Project which is under constructon in Mirzapur District of U.P. has been going on according to the schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total amount so far spent on the project since the work started; and

(d) what is the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 42·51 crores has been incurred on the power project up to February, 1979.

(d) The first phase of the power project involving installation of three generating units of 200 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 255·66 crores is under implementation. A complementary transmission programme of construction of 400 KV Transmission lines for evacuation of power at an estimated cost of Rs. 31·64 cores is also in progress. While the Singrauli Central Thermal Power Station has been envisaged for an ultimate capacity of 2000 MW, investment for the first phase of 600 MW, has so far been approved.

Screening of 'Kissa Kursi Ka' Film on Television.

4979. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Producer of the film 'Kissa Kursi Ka' offered without any charge to screen that film on the Television;

(b) whether Government have refused to screen that film; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The film 'Kissa Kursi Ka' was offered by a film distributor of Bombay for previewing by the Screening Committee attached to Bombay Doordarshan Kendra. The Screening Committee after preview did not find the film suitable for telecast. However the matter is being reviewed.

Departmental Examination of ACSO in AFHQ

4980. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) why no Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for the posts of ACSO is held for Assistants and Stenographers 'B' and 'C' Grade in AFHQ on similar lines as in Central Secretariat for Section Officers;

(b) if there is any discrimination in the matter of promotional avenues of Stenographers in AFHQ service *vis-a-vis* stenographers of Central Secretariat; and

(c) how many stenographers Grade 'C' with 14 or more years of service in AFHQ in the same grade are there without any protmotion and what action Government propose to take to remove their stagnation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) It was decided not to introduce limited departmental examination for promotion to the post of ACSO because it was found that a very small percentage of Assistants will be eligible to compete in such an examination.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There are at present 214 Grade 'C' Stenographers with service of 14 years or more in the grade. Out of these officials 24 senior most individuals have been appointed as Steno Grade 'B' on ad-hoc basis. 45 posts created in Grade 'B' of the Service in Aug 77 and the introduction of a selection Grade in Grade 'C' of the Service have provided better avenues of promotions. Besides, a proposal to re-structure the Stenographers' Service both in the Central Secrt. and in the AFHQ is under consideration of the Government.

Effect of Loco Drivers Strike on Supply of Coal to Southern States

4981. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal supplies to the Southern States have been seriously hit following the strike by the loco drivers of the Haldia port since February 12, 1979;

(b) if so, whether since February 13 coal loading in railway wagons for Haldia from the Asansol coal fields has been stopped which has badly hit the running of trains;

(c) if so, the total loss suffered; and

(d) whether alternative arrangements were made to transport coal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agreement for Oil Research in Vietnam

4982. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have agreed to help oil research in Vietnam;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached during the visit of oil Minister of Vietnam to India in December, 1979;

(c) if so, when the implementation is likely to be taken place;

(d) whether India is also helping any other country or has helped so far; and

(e) if so, the name and details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Discussions regarding cooperation in the field of petroleum between India and Vietnam were held during the visit of an Indian delegation to Vietnam and the subsequent visit of a Vietnamese delegation to India.

(b) Minister for Petroleum, Government of Vietnam, had visited India in December 1978. No specific agreement was signed although certain areas of cooperation like processing of seismic data, training of personnel, etc., were considered.

(c) Reaction of Vietnam in regard to the various points which were considered is still awaited.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The ONGC has provided training to personnel of various other countries at their request which include Phillipines, Sri-lanka, Iraq, Tanzania and Nigeria ONGC has also provided assistance through deputation of experts in various fields to Mauritius, Nigeria, Iraq, Tanzania and Sri-Lanka.

पेट्रोल पम्प के मालिकों द्वारा बढ़ी दरों पर पेट्रोल बेचा जाना

4983. श्री दया राम शाक्य :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल पम्पों के मालिक, विशेषकर दिल्ली में स्कूटरों, तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटरों, कारों के मालिकों को पेट्रोल, जिसके मूल्य 1 अप्रैल, 1979 से बढ़ने हैं, बढ़ी दरों पर बेच रहे हैं और उसकी रसीद भी दे रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने पेट्रोल पम्प मालिक दोषी पाये गये हैं और ऐसे पेट्रोल पम्पों के मालिकों के विरुद्ध, उनके कागजात जब्त करके, क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) वस्तुओं पर उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बजट प्रस्ताव की घोषणा के दिन की आधी रात से लागू हो जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

AFHQ Clerical Service

4984. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether AFHQ Clerical Service was introduced in 1968;

(b) is it also a fact that direct recruitment is being made through UPSC since then in Armed Forces Headquarters Clerical Service;

(c) is it also a fact that the departmental candidates of the Central Secretariat Services with certain service are being allowed to compete for the higher examinations of the Union Public Service Commission;

(d) is it also a fact that the departmental candidates of AFHQ Clerical Service with certain period of service are not being allowed to compete in the Union Public Service Commission examination;

(e) if so, the reasons in detail of this partiality for not allowing the departmental candidates to compete in the higher examinations even after 11 years of introducing the AFHQ Clerical Service; and

(f) how much time is likely to be taken for effecting the above programme ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Direct recruitment was being made through UPSC upto 1970, through Institute of Secretariat Training and Management upto 1975, and since 1976, it is being made through the Staff Selection Commission (formerly Subordinate Services Commission).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). No, Sir. Members of Central Secretariat Clerical Service and AFHQ Clerical Service with 3 years service are allowed to appear in the Direct recruit examinations (viz. Assistants' Grade and Stenographers' Grade 'C' examinations) conducted by the UPSC. Members of the two Services with 2 years service are also allowed to appear in the limited departmental examination for Grade 'D' Stenographers, conducted by the Staff Selection Commission. However, whereas in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service there is a provision to fill 25% of the posts of UDCs by departmental examination, there is no such provision in the AFHQ Clerical Service.

Withdrawal of advance increment facility on attaining higher Technical Qualification

4985. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that facility for grant of Advance increment to class III employees in acquiring higher technical qualifications have been withdrawn in Indian Ordnance Factories whereas it is still continuing in Railways;

(b) is it also a fact that these facilities have been withdrawn on the recommendations of the Pay Commission but Railways have not withdrawn but extended these facilities upto 1980; and

(c) the reasons in detail for this disparity?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The Third Pay Commission recommended withdrawal of the concession of the grant of Advance increments to Engineering graduates appointed to posts for which the minimum prescribed qualification for recruitment was an Engineering diploma. The recommendation was accepted by the Government and, the orders withdrawing, with effect from the 1st December 1973, the concession of Advance Increment for Defence civilians, were issued on the 18th March, 1974.

The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) had likewise issued orders withdrawing the concession with effect from 14-5-1976. Subsequently, however, on review, they revived the orders continuing the concession for a period of three years with effect from 14-5-1976.

Third Pay Commission Recommendations

4986. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Third Pay Commission has recommended *vide* Vol. I, Page 827 that Departmental Examinations should be conducted for filling higher cadres;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 25 per cent class II Gazetted posts have been reserved for the Departmental candidates in Indian Railways;

(c) if so, whether the above recommendations of the Pay Commission have also been made applicable to the employees of Indian Ordinance Factories; and

(d) if not, the reasons in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. (The correct page number is 82).

(b) No, Sir. In the Indian Railways all vacancies in Class II Gazetted posts are filled up by promotion from lower Cadres.

(c) and (d). In the Ordnance Factories the percentage of vacancies already reserved for promotion from lower Cadres to Class II Gazetted posts, ranges from 50% to 100%. In the case of Class I posts, one-third vacancies are reserved for the purpose.

Production of Fertilizer in Nangal Fertilizer Factory

4987. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total production of Fertilizer in the Nangal Fertilizer Factory in the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 and how much quantity was given to the wholesale agencies like Shaw Wallace, Parry and Company and Rallies India Limited;

(b) how much commission was paid to these Companies during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(c) is it true that they are taking the fertilizer on a credit basis for more than six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) The total quantity of production of fertilizer in the Nangal Fertilizer Factory for the period from 1975-76 to 1977-78 is indicated below:—

	C.A.N. (in MTs)	UREA
1975-76 . . .	3,08,656	..
1976-77 . . .	3,20,077	..
1977-78 . . .	2,21,088	7,202

As per Company's policy, fertilizers are not distributed through wholesale agencies like Shaw Wallace, Parry and Company and Rallies India Limited.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Amount advanced by Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions to start fertilizer factory at Pachankuppam South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu

4988. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount was given from the Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions to start premier fertilizer factory at Pachankuppam, Cuddalore, South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) how much money has been realised so far; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to recover the money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Fertilizers in Madras Fertilizer Factory

4989. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is total production of Fertilizer in Madras Fertilizer Factory at Madras

in the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 and how much quantity was given to the wholesale agencies like Shaw Wallace, Parry Company and also Rallies India Ltd.

(b) how much commission was paid to these companies during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(c) how many months credit facility was given to these Companies to take fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) (a) Year-wise production of fertilizers in Madras Fertilizers Ltd. during the three-year period 1975-76 to 1977-78 is indicated below:—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	(metric tonnes)		
Urea .	278543	224189	228149
NPK .	330242	290138	473104

The entire production was marketed through wholesale agencies—insttuitional agencies, cooperatives and private marketers. The share of the private marketers which number seven and include M/s. Shaw Wallace, Parry & Co. and Rallies India Ltd. was as under:—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	(metric tonnes)		
Urea .	116137	129194	75877
NPK .	152697	217854	322176

(b) As per the marketing agreements entered into with the marketers, they are paid commission as a fixed percentage of the consumer price; the commission paid during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 was 3.18 per cent, 3.41 per cent and 3.50 per cent respectively.

(c) A maximum of 60 days credit is allowed to the marketers.

Committee to review existing forms prescribed under Companies Act

4990. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a committee to make a comprehensive review of existing forms prescribed under the Companies Act;

(b) whether there going to be a review of the rules in this respect; and

(c) what are the terms and references and the personnel of this committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Review of the Rules prescribed under the Companies Act, 1956 does not come within the purview of the Committee appointed by the Government to make comprehensive review of the Forms prescribed under the said Act and the rules framed thereunder. However, the Committee may suggest amendment of any particular rule/rules consistent with its purpose in case such an amendment helps the simplication of any particular form/forms.

(c) A copy of the Government's Resolution dated the 20th February, 1979 is laid on the Table of the house. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 4192/79].

Amount spent by M/s. Smith Stanistreet Co. Ltd. on Advertisement for Recruiting Officers

4991. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administration of Smith Stanistreet under IDPL has spent Rs. 34,000/- on advertisement for recruiting officers; and

(b) the reasons for spending such a big amount on advertisement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, a public sector unit of the Government of India (not under the control of IDPL), incurred an expenditure of Rs. 33,136 on advertisement on all India

basis in four national dailies for recruitment to the posts of Works Manager, Chief Research and Development Project Manager, Chief Engineer, Purchase Officer, etc.

(b) To enable selection of the best possible talent available in the country for the further development of this infant Government Company, which had been nurtured to health, it was considered necessary to advertise these posts as above.

Cases pending before M.R.T.P. Commission

4992. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases which are pending at present before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for violating the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : No case of violation of the M.R.T.P. Act, provisions for which are laid down in Chapter VIII of the Act, is pending with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. However, the following cases under the various sections of the MRTP Act are pending with the Commission for enquiry:—

Cases pending under	No. of cases pending
Section 10	63
Section 21	2
Section 27	1
Section 31	3
Total	69

In five cases, contravention of the orders made by the MRTP Commission under the Act was brought to the notice of the Commission and the Commission is taking further action in these cases.

Two cases under Section 53 of the MRTP Act for failure to register the undertakings under Section 26(1) of the Act, have also been filed by the Government before the Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi.

Disparities in working conditions in M/s. Smith Stanistreet Company Limited as compared with IDPL

4993. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the administration of the Smith Stanistreet an undertaking under IDPL is not on par with the administration of the IDPL;

(b) whether there is any disparity in the working administration and service conditions of the various units of IDPL and Smith Stanistreet;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : (a) Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is a fully owned Government Company with its own corporate character and is not a subsidiary of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. or under IDPL's administrative control. The question of parity in administration, therefore, does not arise

(b) and (c). Both the Companies are independent with their own administrative set up and service conditions.

(d) Government do not propose to bring them on par in all administrative and service matters.

सी० ओ० डी० मालाड की पार्क सड़क को यातायात के लिए बन्द करना

4994. श्रीमती मनाल गोरे : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई में मालाड स्थित केन्द्रीय आयुध कारखाने (सी० ओ० डी०) के मुख्य द्वार की सड़क वाले आम रास्ते को, जिसे स्थानीय लोग कई वर्षों से इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, अब कांटेदार तार लगा कर बन्द किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह निर्णय नहीं किया गया था कि उक्त आम रास्ते को बम्बई नगर निगम के अधिकार क्षेत्र में दे दिया जाये ; और

(ग) क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि यदि यह रास्ता बंद हो गया तो लोगों के लिए अन्य कोई रास्ता उपलब्ध नहीं है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) सेंट्रल आर्डनेंस डिपो भलाद्र, बम्बई का पीछे का इलाका सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से तारों से घेरा जा रहा था । लेकिन डिपो के मुख्य दरवाजे के साथ से निकलने वाली सड़क के बारे में अभ्यावेदन किए जाने के बाद वहां तार लगाने का काम बन्द कर दिया गया है और यह सड़क जनता के लिए अभी भी खुली है ।

(ख) इस सड़क को बम्बई नगर निगम को सौंपने का एक प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) यह सड़क जनता के लिए खुली रखी गई है इस लिए वहां कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं होने की समस्या पैदा होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Payment of T.A. and D.A. to Officers and staff of C.I.L. to meet their Court and other expenses

4995. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a system of giving T.A. and D.A. to the officers and staff of C.I.L. accused of causing accident in the mines and other mining offences and prosecuted by the D.G.M.S. in the Court of Law to meet their court and other expenses; and

(b) if so, (i) the amount given to them in 1977 and 1978 facts in details for BCCL, ECL, CCL and WCL.

(ii) Justification of this expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) T.A./D.A. is generally allowed in such cases.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wage agreement with Kamgar Union of Sindri unit of F.C.I.

4996. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wage agreement entered into with the respective Unions of erstwhile F.C.I. during the year 1978 for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 1st January, 1976 expired on 31st December, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that the centralised wage negotiations is a lenghty process and the Kamgar Union of Sindri-approached the management of the Sindri Unit for new wage negotiation on decentralised basis; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NAR SINGH YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union, Sindri has requested the management of Sindri Unit to hold wage negotiations on a centralised basis and not on a decentralised basis.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Representation by Bihar Refractories Sharmik Union

4997. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation of Bihar Refractories Sharmik Union on various issues of corruption and irregularities in the Bharat Refractories Limited Dhandaridah, Bihar forwarded to the Ministry in February 1979 have been received; and

(b) if so, (i) facts in details; (ii) steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the two representations of Bihar Refractories Shramik Union forwarded by him on 13-2-1979 regarding facts about Bhandaridah Uni of Bharat Refractories Ltd. and misappropriation of public money by one Shri V. Prasad, Foreman (Electrical). The allegation was apparently found to be true and Shri Prasad has since resigned and left the organisation. Other points made in the representations are being looked into.

Power Generation Scheme for Maharashtra

4998. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the power-generation projects submitted by Government of Maharashtra which are awaiting clearance from Central Government and since when ;

(b) the salient features of each of the projects; and

(c) the reasons for non-clearance of the said projects and when they are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c). The status of project reports submitted by the Maharashtra Government to the Central Electricity Authority is indicated below:—

Name	Installed capacity	Date of receipt of revised project report	Salient features and status
1	2	3	4
1. Pawana H.E. Project	1x10 MW	September, 1977	The hydro-power generating unit in envisaged to be installed below an existing irrigation dam and is intended for giving peaking benefits. The engergy contribution would be about 10 GWH annually. The project has been accorded of the techno-economic clearance by the C.E.A. in November, 1978, subject to environental clearance by the National Committee on Environmental Pollution & Control. The project has not yet been approved for includion in the State Plan. This can be considered only after environmental clearance and subject to identification of resources in the State Plan.
2. Girna H.E. Project	2x3·5 MW	5 June, 1973	While a revised project had been submitted in 1973, the project was not approved for investment sanction at that time due to its small contribution to the energy for the State Grid. Later, the State Governments were requested to submit modified estimates based on latest prices giving a full justification for the scheme. These have not yet been received.

1	2	3	4
3 Ujjaini Thermal Power Project	2x 500 MW	May, 1978	The proposal envisages installation of 2x500 MW thermal units. The project require detailed techno-economic appraisal. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board have been advised to modify the cost estimates The coal linkage for the project has not yet been established and other technical aspects of the project need detailed examination.
4. Parli Thermal Power Station Extension Stage III.	1x210 MW	January. 1979	The Scheme report has recently been received and requires detailed techno-economic examination keeping in view other option which may be available for benefits during the time frame 1984 88.

Diversion of River Amb to increase production of Coal at Umred near Nagpur

4099. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have given a prosposal to the Department of Coal and Government of India, for the diversion of river Amb in order to increase the production of Coal at Umred near Nagpur as 35 million tonnes of Coal is avai.able below the bed of silver; and

(b) if so, when the progress made in the pending proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Umred coalfield contains about 95 million tonnes of coal reserves. About 46 million tonnes of the reserves are blocked under high flood level of the Amb river and its tributaries flowing over the area. A proposal for the diversion of the Amb river to release these reserves has been prepared by the coal companies in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra. The proposal is under discussion with the various appraising agencies of the Central Government and the Government of Maharashtra. The cost of the diversion of Amb river is estimated at about Rs. 18 crores. The question of sharing this cost with the Govt. of Maharashtra is also under consideration.

Problems faced by I.I.S. Co.

5000. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact tha Indian Iron and Steel Company at Burnpur has been facing serious problems like inadequate supply of coking coal and power and chronic labour unrest;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation; and

(c) also whether it is a fact that the equipment brought indigenously was found unsatisfactory, if so, what the Government propose to do with it and any alternative arrangements were made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Constant liaison is being maintained with the agencies supplying coal and power, and the Railways, at the level of SAIL and the Government in order to get over these problems. Efforts are being made to maximise production from the captive collieries and washery of IISCO so as to augment the supplies from outside agencies.

In the present situation, it seems that corrective action initiated to rectify certain wrong practices of the past is generating protest in the form of frequent labour troubles. The management is taking a firm and fair stand in dealing with such situations with a view to find out

short-term and long-term solution which improves the plant production and, at the same time, takes care of the genuine demands of the workmen and also of the strained financial prosition of the company.

(c) The Company obtains a large variety of equipment from indigenous sources. It is not clear which particular equipment is being referred to in the question relating to this part.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2087 DT. 6-3-1979 RE: COMPANIES MANUFACTURING AMPICILLIN TRIHYDRATE.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): While laying on the Table of the House, the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred uestion No. 2087 on 6-3-1979, in reply to part (b) of the Question, an inadvertent error has occurred. Para 2 of the reply to part (b) reading :

"As per import statistics maintained by DGHS, the weighted average cif price of imported Ampicillin Trihydrate during 1977-78 comes to Rs 658.30 /Kg." should read as :

"The average cif price of Ampicillin Trihydrate imported by CPC during 1977-78 comes to Rs. 657.93/kg."

I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the reply previously given.

12 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I gave notice of a privilege motion about Calcutta High Court Judge, under Rule 222. That is a very serious matter. You must hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under examination.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I have given notice under rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER : I told you it is under examination. (*Interruptions*). So far as the privilege motion is concerned, it is under examination.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order, Sir. Rule 253 says:

"In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, 'Committee' means and includes 'Parliamentary Committee" as defined in sub-rule (1) of rule 2."

Rule 269 says:

"A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shal l produce such documents as are required for the use of a committee."

Parliamentary Committees are part of parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not before us.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is very much before you .

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my examination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not give any clarification. I give only orders. (*Interruptions*). It is under my examination. It is an important matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Can you give me an assurance...

MR. SPEAKER : You have no assurance except that it will be carefully looked into. I shall give utmost attention to every communication from every member.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondichery): Mr Bosu was the Chairman of the committee during the time..

MR. SPEAKER : I told you it is under my examination.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR : Will your decision come in the near future, in a day or two?

MR. SPEAKER : As early as possible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What about the matter I raised under rule 377?

**Not recorded.

MR SPEAKER : I had communicated it to them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is an important matter. Will the Home Minister give a reply? It is so scandalous. It is about the Trikha Commission. On 30th his term is expiring. Again there is likelihood of his extension. What is it that you want to do? Will you give a reply to the matter I raised under rule 377?

MR. SPEAKER : You have got to give a reply.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Yesterday during the debate on the adjournment motion, when you called the Prime Minister, I got up and demanded from you as to how much time you have given to our party I was given to understand that the time given to our party was 35 minutes. I was under the impression that the mover's time is not taken into consideration and that you allowed only two members who took only 8 minutes altogether. So, I felt rather upset that against 35 minutes due to us, our party was given only 8 minutes. Honestly I did not know that the mover's time is also taken into consideration. I came to know this only when this was explained to me this morning Therefore, if I have said anything wrong, it was not with any malice.

MR SPEAKER : No member says anything with malice

SHRI K. GOPAL : It was only due to a misunderstanding

MR SPEAKER : I know every member. In the heat of the moment, many things are said.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : You have said for matters raised under rule 377 a reply should come within a week after it is raised. But even after 20 days, they are not sending any reply. Kindly direct the Government to send reply

MR SPEAKER : Now we are making a rule about it.

I have to read out an order. Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan...

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareli): On a point of order.

MR SPEAKER : On the order I am going to read?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : No. I want to raise a point of order about the notice of privilege.

मैं उस मसले पर उठाना चाहता हूं जिसे श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने उठाया है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक निवेदन है—मैं बहुत दुखी हृदय से देख रहा हूं—धीरे-धीरे पार्लियामेन्ट का जो अधिकार है, वह बिलकुल छिनता जा रहा है ....

MR. SPEAKER : I told the House I am looking into the matter.

श्री राज नारायण : मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अब हम को इतना विस्फोट कर देना पडेगा कि या तो सदन मे हम हो रहें या पुलिस आकर हमे निकाले ....

MR. SPEAKER : The matter is under consideration.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, आप बड़े इम्पार्टेन्ट जज रह चुके हैं, आप ने इस में फेम कमाया है । जज होते हुए यदि कोई यह लिखता है —कि

"It was submitted that the Public Accounts Committee was not competent....

MR SPEAKER : That is under my consideration. Because it is important, it is under my consideration.

श्री राज नारायण : यह सारे सदन का अपमान है । यदि सदन अपनी कमेटी के अधिकार को सुरक्षित नही रख सकता है तो इस का क्या परिणाम निकलेगा ....

MR. SPEAKER : To the best of my ability, I will protect the interests of the House.

11.10 hrs.

RE. RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE DATED 22-3-1979

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, by his letter dated the 23rd March, 1979, has asked for my permission to move the following Motion in the House:

"The House resolves that all reports and records of the proceedings dated 22nd March, 1979, between 1.15 p.m. and 1.50 p.m. to be prepared under Rule 279 and 392(i) and (ii) should not contain any reference to the death of Shri Jaya Prakash Narain made in the House on the receipt of wrong information.

The House further resolves and directs the Secretary to record that "at this stage the House was wrongly informed that Shri Jaya Prakash Narain has passed away" and the House after 'obituary reference adjourned."

Rule 379 of the Rules of Procedure prescribes for preparation of a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and Rule 380 provides expunction of such expressions therefrom as are 'defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified. I appreciate the feelings underlying the Motion. But there is no rule under which the Motion sought to be moved can be covered. Hence, the Motion sought to be moved is impermissible under the Rules. That apart, the record must truly portrary the proceedings of the House—the achievements and failures of the concerned Members, our strength and weakness, and our omissions and commissions. Admission of a mistake, however grave it might be, and genuine repetance for the same is a sign of strength and not weakness.

Hence, the consent sought for is not accorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be Laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The *Hindustan Times* strike has been going on for seven days. What have you done about it?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not reply to questions here.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for 1979-80 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4159/79].

ALLUMINIUM CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aluminium (Control) Amendment Order, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.S.O. 74(E) in, Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1979 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4160/79].

DETAILED DEMAND FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS OF 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1979-80. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-4161/79].

LIGHT DIESEL OIL (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) SECOND AMENDMENT ORDER, 1979.

REVISED AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LTD., UDYOGMANDAL (KERALA) AND NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78.

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह म.वय) : मैं आप की अनुमति से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (6) के अन्तर्गत हल्का डीजल तेल (उच्चतम मूल्य सीमा निर्धारण) दूसरा संशोधन आदेश 1979 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक

[श्री नरसिंह यादव]

17 मार्च, 1979 के भारत के राजपत्र मे अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सां० नि० 251(ङ) मे प्रकाशित हुआ था :

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4162/79]

(2) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी सस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(क) (एक) फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड, उद्योग मण्डल (केरल) के वर्ष 1977–78 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड, उद्योग मण्डल (केरल) का वर्ष 1977–78 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियन्त्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणिया ।

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-4163/79]

(ख) (एक) नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०, नई दिल्ली, के वर्ष 1977–78 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा

(दो) नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1977–78 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियत्रक–महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणिया ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4164/79.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956 AND RE. DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES IN TAMIL NADU.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 220(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1979, making certain alternations in Part I of the Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 regarding preparation of Balance Sheets, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of of the said Act. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4165/79].

(2) A copy of Order (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 117(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1979 making certain amendments in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 (without altering the extent of any constituency as given in the Order) in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4166/79].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA ON PRESS IN INDIA FOR 1976 AND 1977

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following reports (Hindi and English versions):

(1) Annual Report (Part II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1976.

(2) Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1977.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4167/79]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You said you were competent to pass orders, but to only one section of the House? Here is this report for the year 1976, and we are passing through 1979. What have you to say about this, My Lord's

MR. SPEAKER : Secretary to report the message from Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What has the Minister to say why this report of 1976 is being laid on the Table of the House now in 1979?

MR. SPEAKER : The difficulty is that you first asked me, and not him. If you had asked him, he would have answered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am asking him now through you.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the reason for the delay in regard to Item No. 7 ?

SHRI JAGBIR SINGH : There was delay.

MR. SPEAKER : I will send it to the Committee to look into it.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Special Courts Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1979 has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1979, with the following amendments:—

Preamble

1. That at page 1, *after* line 17, the following be *inserted*, namely :—

"And Whereas all powers being a trust, and holders of high public or political offices are accountable for the exercise of their powers in all cases where Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 or investigations conducted by Government through its agencies disclose offences committed by such holders:

Clause 3

2. That at page 2, *for* lines 27 to 29, the following be *substituted*, namely :—

"(2) A Special Court shall consist of a sitting Judge of a High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Special Court is situated, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India.

Explanation.—Any reference to a High Court or to the Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court shall, in relation to a Union territory having a Court of the Judicial Commissioner, be construed as a reference to the said Court of the Judicial Commissioner or to the Judicial Commissioner or any Additional Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be."

Clause 5

3. That at page 2, line 34, the words "during the period mentioned in the Preamble hereto" be *deleted*.

Clause 11

4. That at page 4,—

(i) in line 2, *for* the words "judgement or order" the words "judgement, sentence or order, not being interolocutory order" be *substituted*;

(ii) in line 5, *for* the words "judgment or order" the words "judgment, sentence or order" be *substituted*; and

(iii) *after* sub-clauxe (2), the following sub-clause be *inserted*, namely :—

"(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of thirty days from the date of any judgment, sentence or order of a Special Court :

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty days."

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.

SPECIAL COURTS BILL

RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Special Courts Bill 1979 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported serious situation arising out of demolition of Churches, etc. by the Authorities in Arunachal Pradesh

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME (Arunachal West): This Calling Attention is not necessary. Firstly no recent incident of demolition of churches

[Shri Rinching Khandu Khrime]

or other places of worship has happened. Secondly, in view of the tense situation prevailing in northeastern India, especially after the 5th January incident on the Nagaland border, this particular calling attention will not help ease tension, but provoke it further. The state Governments are trying to ease the tension by reaching some agreement and on the 20th March, the two Chief Ministers reached an agreement to ease the tension. Thirdly this is not the proper forum because the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly is in session where it can be taken up. The charges are false and malicious.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. You are replying to the Calling Attention. It is the Minister who should reply. Because you are a new member, I gave you an opportunity. It is not a point of order. Shri Sudheeran.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey) Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported serious situation arising out of the demolition of churches and other places of worship by the authorities in Arunachal Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : Sir, the Arunachal Pradesh Government, on being informed of this, has replied in categorical terms that no church or place of worship has been demolished by any District Authority in Arunachal Pradesh. There is, however, one report about the demolition of one kucha church building in Tirap District, and that demolition was not by any authority but by a group of local Tangsa tribals who had been converted to Christianity and who had decided in a body to revert to their traditional Tangsa faith. There has been no inIident of any harassment of Christians in Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: I have carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister. But I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister has been misguided or misinformed by the bureaucrats in Arunachal Pradesh. It is obvious that the bureaucracy is taking advantage of the fact that Arunachal Pradesh is a north-eastern most corner of the country and, comparatively, inaccessible and where communications are very poor. There is a reign of terror in Arunachal Pradesh..

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME (Arunachal West): On a point of order, Sir. He says, there is a reign of terror. But there is no law and order problem even there....

MR. SPEAKER: There is a no point of order. Please sit down. The Minister will reply.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: He says, there is a reign of terror. Why should he use the expression "reign of terror" when there is no law and order problem in Arunachal Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Please sit down; don't get excited.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: The administration in Arunachal Pradesh is always raising a bogey of "foreign missionaries". It is well known to the Minister that there is not a single foreign missionary in Arunachal Pradesh.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister if being a Christian is a crime. There are recent instances where churches were demolished in Sanking village in Miao sub-division and in Zira village in Subanziri district and there are innumerable instances where even the religious services of Christian community are banned and prevented. Is it the freedom of faith?

This is a letter dated 27th November, 1978 addressed to the Reverend Father, Job Appathara, Catholic Church, North Lakhimpur, Assam. I quote:

> "I am in receipt of your letter dated 4th October, 1978 in connection with issue of Inner Line Permits to you and Bishop Rt. Rev. Joseph Mittathany for conducting religious services in the villages around Ziro during last week of December next.
>
> In this connection, I am to inform you that as per Government's instruction (Resolution of the Union Cabinet of 26th May, 1953) no religious priests belonging to any community which includes Christian Missionary also are allowed to enter Arunachal Pradesh for preaching of religion. Since the proposed visit of the Bishop is for conducting religious services, it is regretted that no Inner Line Permits can be issued to him."
>
> Sd/- B.S. Khanyat
> Deputy Commissioner,
> Subansiri District, Ziro."

The situation aggravated in Arunachal Pradesh after passing the Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Bill, 1978. According to the Bill, the Government officials have issued many executive orders to demolish churches.

Here is another order issued by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, by the Deputy Commissioner, Khonsa, dated 22nd November, 1978. I quote:

"It is learnt from reliable sources that no construction of any church/temple be taken up in your village and if any structure has meanwhile been erected, the same should be immediately demolished as per order of the Deputy Commissioner, Khonsa."

"A copy of the letter No. CA-24/78/43 dated 15th October, 1978, received from the Deputy Commissioner, Khonsa, is also enclosed herewith again for your immediate compliance.

Sd/- B. Baruah

Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Miao Sub-Division: Miao."

I now quote from a press-cutting. This is from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of yesterday:

"Mr. Wanglat Lowangcha, General Secretary of the People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh, has said that 40 churches were burnt down at the instance of government officials."

This is a statement made by a responsible political leader of Arunachal Pradesh. This is the situation prevailing in Arunachal Pradesh. There is a growing apprehension and anxiety in the minds of the minorities of Arunachal Pradesh—not only in Arunachal Pradesh but all over the country. Unfortunately, the Bill introduced in this House by hon. Member Shri O.P. Tyagi has further increased the apprehension and anxiety of the minorities all over the country and especially in Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland etc..

AN HON. MEMBER: In Karnataka also.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN: In all parts of India.

The ambiguous stand taken by the Janta Party and the present Government is causing a colossal damage to the secular image of our country. I am tempted to believe that the guiding spirit behind the attitude of government is the famous pronouncement of Guruji Gowalkar, the former RSS Chief:

"The non-Hindu people in Hindustan must adopt Hindu culture and language must learn to hold in reverence Hindu religion, must entertain no idea but those of glorification of the Hindu race and culture.... (they) may stay in the country wholly subordinated to the Hindu nation claiming nothing deserving no privileges, far less any preferential treatment—not even citizen's rights."

This is the famous pronouncement by Guruji Gowalkar to which government seems to be heeding. Is it a gesture of great magnanimity on the part of the present Government to allow the Christians and the Muslims to stay in this country? Should I repeat that India is the second biggest Muslim country in the world, next only to Indonesia, perhaps more than even Pakistan and Bangladesh? The 20 million Christians in the country profess a faith which has been in existence in India for the last twenty centuries. The Christian population in India is more than the total population of many of the Christian countries in the world like Belgium and Holland. It is time that the fanatic and narrow attitude of the RSS and the Janata Government is rectified. It is time that the Prime Minister comes forward and proclaims that his Party & Government will oppose the dangerous Bill introduced by Shri O.P. Tyagi. Is the Government aware that there are massive demonstrations going on all over the country against the oppression of minorities. About 26 bishops..

SHRI RAGHAVJI (Vidisha): On a point of order. What he is saying is beyond the scope of the Call Attention..

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Please it down. Don't record. (*Interruptions*)*

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN: 26 bishops of our country have submitted a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister. In view of the deplorable situation prevailing in the country, may I ask the hon. Home Minister to give a categorical reassurance, on the floor of the House, to the minorities that freedom of faith, freedom of worship and freedom of services will be safeguarded?

Will the Union Government itself conduct a high-level inquiry about this matter, not depending upon the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh?

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You have said that.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : One more point. Will the Government convene a conference of the Heads of various minorities including Christians and Muslims, to sort out their problems and sufferings and take immediate steps to solve their problems and see that their apprehensions and anxieties can be removed.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : I have listened to the hon, Member with great attention and I am very much surprised that a person who is purporting to talk in the name of secularism should have given expression to so many statements which really go counter to the spirit of secularism....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : What is it that he is speaking, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him develop the point.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member does not even have the patience. He tries to read lessons to me about democracy and freedom and freedom of speech? I cannot give expression to my views? I must listen to him—I have listened to your hon. friend with complete patience and I never interfered at all. Please listen.....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : You were sleeping.

MR. SPEAKER : Ignore those side remarks.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Please be happy that you said so. I think you must know.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : It was said in good humour.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am not perturbed about what you say because nonsensical statements do not deserve any answer..... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, if you see the Call Attention, it is on "The reported serious situation arising out of the demolition of churches and other places of worship by the authorities in Arunachal Pradesh."

Now, a categorical reply has been given at not a single church has been demolished in Arunachal Pradesh by the authorities..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : What is this?

MR SPEEKER : Why don't you allow him to answer?

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN : The Minister is making an incorrect statement—a totally incorrect statement?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: On what basis? I am prepared to look into any single instance they say they have knowledge of and which I do not know.....

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN : This is a clear order.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I will tell you about the order. What is the order—I will tell you that also. Please listen to the whole thing. This is a simple matter. (*Interruptions*) Your language and your shouts are democratic and what I say is undemocratic?..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) I am a Congressman. What is wrong? You go to Guru Golwalkar.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I said—let the hon Member give me the authority on the basis of which he says that chruches are being demolished....

MR. SPEEKER : You inquire into it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : He read out from some letters which said that information has been received that a church is being erected against the orders issued and that should be, therefore, not proceeded with. Now, that order, if you see, was issued some 10 years ago... (*Interruptions*). Wait a minute. I am not depending on anything.

What for? It said simply this—'Having regard to the fact that it is a tribal area... It does not say 'Don't construct Churches or don't construct any temples.' It refers to all religions. Of course, these hon. Members seem to take it that it refers only to Churches. It does not. It refers to all religions. They say any religion wanting to erect a place of worship shall do so only with the prior permission of the authority. (*Interruptions*) You may hold your own opinion. I am telling you what the policy is in Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : That is what we question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : You may question that. Who are you to question that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : What is the attitude of the Government of India to that policy that churches and temples can be erected only with the permission of the Executive? What is the attitude to that is our question. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Why everybody is standing up. I cannot understand that. This is a Call Attention. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I think the hon. Members forget that this is a tribal area. (*Interruptions*). You have no respects for the tribals. I do not mind; you can say so. But, so far as we are concerned, we consider that their rights must be respected: their feelings must be respected. (*Interruptions*). We have information also that all these Christian Missions in the North-Eastern areas are receiving crores of rupees and their object is to do precisely what I say. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN : Here not Patel but Golwalkar is speaking !

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I can give you. Why are you getting excited? You can make fantastic charges against the Government and the authorities that they are pursuing a policy of harassing minorities. Have minorities been harassed? He gave figures about the total number of Christians in this country. I would really like to know whether the Christians in this country have been harassed and whether the churches and temples constructed in any part of this country have been destroyed?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Not so far. But they are doing it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You take it up at higher level.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am really disappointed at the Leader of the Opposition when he says 'not so far'. What does he purport to hit? He considers that he is justified but has no basis whatsoever to say that the Government has Intention of demolishing churches in this country—how can you say that? Without any sense of fairness and decency, can you make a remark of that kind?

Sir, there is no truth whatsoever in these hints, charges and suggestions that the Government wants to harass Christianity, the Christian religion, in any part of the country—certainly not in Arunachal Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER : If you want a debate, that is a different matter.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I only pointed out to say that because the hon. Member referred to Mr. Tyagi's Bill. What is the objection to that? It is a private member's Bill. You referred to the Private Member's Bill. And in turn you say that by inference that it is also accepted by Government. That is the objection. The private Member has a right to pilot a Private Member's Bill. Now he says that that Bill shows there is hostility towards minorities, Christianity and other religions. How do you read and where do you read that? What does it say?

Even that Bill says (*Interruptions*), I am only trying to say that even that Bill says—here I think Mr. Quereshi should listen to the word 'even'.. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a calling Attention.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: I only say that conversion, etc. shall not be by force or something of that type. It does not say that. It does not prevent conversion.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not on that Bill now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would only like to say that if they can give any definite information which they may have, I shall certainly have that fully looked into. A mere sweeping statement cannot really be accepted, particularly, when the State Government has sent a categorical reply that there has been no incidence of any demolition of the existing churches.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, here is a very interesting Home Minister who has told this House—and was swearing on the word of decency and fairness—that not only Christianity but every religion is prevented from com-

**Not recorded.

[Shri A.C. George]

ing there. Here is a circular issued by the Lt. Governor's Secretariat, Itanagar:

"From

Shri T.P. Khaund

Secretary to Lt. Governor,
Itanagar.

To

The Secretary

Supply and Transport,

Government of AP, Shillong.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of an application from Shri Samchom Ngemu, General Secretary, Tangsa Sinpho Cultural Society, P.O. Namchik, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh about release of 600 bags of cement required for construction of a Buddhist temple at Kharsang.

2. The Buddhist temple at Kharsang is very important project and has to be completed expeditiously.."

What is the difference between Buddhist religion and Christianity. The Secretary to the Lt. Governor is saying that the Buddhist temple project is very important but the Christianity has to be pushed aside.

Here is another example. He said about a decade back. His concept of history and calculation of years is absolutely funny. He must have stopped the time he retired from ICS. Here is another circular from Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Miao dated 22nd November, 1978 wherein it is mentioned:

"It is to remind you that construction of any religious temple/church other than those of indigenous faith has strictly been prohibited as per the order of the Deputy Commissioner, Khonsa..... the same should be immediately demolished as per order of the Deputy Commissioner, Khonsa."

Is Christianity not an indigenous faith? Is Christianity foreign! When the great fathers of Europeans and foreigners were eating grass Christianity was here in 52 AD. Is it not an indigenous faith? Is it a foreign religion?

Here again there is another interesting thing. (*Interruptions*) May I tell the hon'ble Home Minister that his bogey of foreign missionaries has to be shattered because I will quote from a very interesting letter in respect of Rt. Rev. Joseph Mittathany. He is not a foreigner. He is a Keralite. He is related to me. You are confused of names. You know what, that great Bishop wanted to do harm in the border area. He wanted to go there for Christmas service during the last week of December. Christmas is a universal celebration. Here is a letter from Shri D.B. Kharayat, Deputy Commissioner, Subansiri District, Ziro and I quote:

"I am in receipt of your letter dated 4th October, 1978 in connection with issue of Inner Line Permits to you and to Bishop Rt. Rev. Joseph Mittathany for conducting religious services in the villages around Ziro during last week of December next.

"..Since the proposed visit of the Bishop is for conducting religious services, it is regretted that no Inner Line Permits can be issued to him."

This is the case. Since the proposed visit of the Bishop is for conducting religious Services, it is very dangerous for the border and it is regretted that no Inner Line Permits can be issued to him.

Then, Sir, they are frankly admitting that a kucha church has been demolished. They are taking advantage of lack of communication. It is far off north-eastern border and so the bureaucracy was able to tell him. I do not question his bonafides. But God is not bothered about a kucha church or a pucca church. It is common knowledge, Sir, that it is in the smallest temple that the God lives.

श्री लालजी भाई (सलूम्बर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . . (व्यवधान) व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो सुना जाता .... है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

श्री लालजी भाई : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Before you say, point of order, please tell me which is the rule which is b reached.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है या नहीं, यह मेरे कहने से पहले आपको कैसे मालूम हो जायगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

श्री लालजी भाई : आप अनुमति देंगे तब मैं कहूंगा ।

माननीय सदस्य अरुणाचल प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित बात कह रहे हैं लेकिन अधिकांश राज्यों में क्या हो रहा है, जैसे राजस्थान राज्य के बारे में मैं आप को बताता हूं, वहां पर जो इसाइयों के प्रतिनिधि हैं वह आदिवासियों में जाकर के उनको बहका कर .... (व्यवधान).

MR. SPEAKER: You must tell me under which rule.

श्री लालजी भाई : वहां पर मिशनरी बनाया जा रहा है ** ....

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. **Nothing will go on record.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE: I do not want to go into the details of Mr. O.P. Tyagi's Bill.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Don't record.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI A.C. GEORGE: I do not want to mention anything about Mr. O.P. Tyagi's Bill. There is mention in the definition of 'force' about some kind of threat of divine displeasure and such things. This is the danger about it. I do not want to go into 'inducement' and all those things which are also important.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything can be discussed when the Bill comes up for discussion.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE: I am summing up. The Home Minister—I am sure you would have been convinced now—was trying to take the House particularly you, for a ride. What has happened? On the 9th March, you admitted the Notice under Rule 377 pertaining to the murder of the noble priest the jesuit father, on the 24th February, But what is the result of your allowing me to raise it?

MR. SPEAKER: What? My allowing it led to murder?

SHRI A.C. GEORGE: No Sir. You allowed me to mention the point regarding the murder of a jesuit father of Mokameh. This happened on the 24th of February. Shooting happened. So many other people were attacked. The Minister of State, who, I unferstand, comes from Bihar, wrote to me on the 20th March, that he is still trying to understand what the situation is, from the Government of Bihar. From here to Patna why should it take so much time? You can book STD call and you can do it freely.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, this is the type of the Home Ministry which we are having. You must be able to differentiate between foreign missionaries and Indian missionaries. In this House among the Janata members, who can speak on behalf of the Lokpal Bill? Are all these people absolutely innocent? There may be a stray case this side or that side. I don't want to go into the question of crores and so on. These people are spending the money for noble purposes; they are spending for humanitarian purposes, on hospitals, educational institutions, and so on and so forth. I don't deny that there may be a stray case of misuse here and there. My hon. lady friend knows about the good work done in Bombay which she represents. She was agitated when you mentioned crores and all that. Don't make a sweeping remark. You have to differentiate. If a Bishop comes from Kerala, he is as much an Indian, as a Gujarati is.

A differentiation has to be made between the bogey of foreign missionaries and Christian faith. We have in India the freedom of worship. The hon. Minister said that it was a decade. I have proved before you that it was not even one year.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question now.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Will the hon. Minister take measures to see that a round-table conference is called and a cosmopolitan deputation of M.Ps is sent to the North-Eastern areas so that the people regain their confidence that their grievances will be suitable redressed and this type of wrong information would not be given to this Parliament. This team would be able to study the real problems of these areas, because at present, a smoke-screen is being created.

**Not recorded.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. Member has raised a number of bogeys and then tried to demolish them or he wants me to demolish them. He repeatedly referred to the expression of decade used by me and thought that I knew nothing what a decade means.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Please come to the point.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Why do you start making these points and when I am trying to answer them, you say, answer the point. I am coming to that precisely.

He says that I referred to an order that was issued many years ago. Under that order, naturally further orders are going to be issued. The general order only says that this should be the policy in regard to the erection of new churches. That is what I meant. Then, he says that on the one hand, I say that there was no demolition and then I said, that there was demolition of a kacha church, which was the house of God and how somebody dared to destroy it. Who destroyed it? It were not the authorities. It was destroyed by the very people for whom the church had been erected. This was done by those people on reconversion to their tribal religion, not to any other religion ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: An orderly debate is always very helpful. Order, please.

SHRI H. M PATEL: It seems, there is a concerted attempt at spreading stories in regard to this matter all over the country. In today's Indian Express, there are a large number of letters—six all from Ahmedabad. And what do they say? All stories like this. This is something which is incredible. On the one hand, I have this report that there is no case of demolition. This is what one letter says:

> "We Christian women have been deeply hurt and disturbed by report of atrocities committed against Christian women in Arunachal Pradesh.. "

The expression used is—Christian women in Arunachal Pradesh.

> "...and that in the name of freedom of religion, we feel ashamed and affronted when we read the shocking reports that have found their way out of Arunachal.."...

As if there is censorship there.

> "...describing scenes of utter destruction..."

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What is the relevance?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You have raised certain points..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. GOPAL: The Home Minister should answer, not Goenka. This is the way you are running the Ministry. It is shame on you.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Where has this come from? These stories are being spread and I want to know why these are being spread.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What is your report?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My report is that it is utterly untrue, completely baseless and that is why I was trying to point out to you that here are these stories being spread all over the country. Why are you spreading them? ..(*Interruptions*). Therefore, I said, you give me further details about this and I will certainly go into this matter.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Actually, when this Calling Attention was raised in this House, I had a great hope that the hon. Home Minister would come forward with a categorical assurance to the minority communities of this country. If at all I have associated myself with this Calling Attention, I have done it with this fond hope.

And this expectation was clearly mentioned by the Member who put the first question to the hon. Home Minister. But the reaction from the other side is highly disturbing. That Member said that there was a feeling in this country, especially after this Government took over—I say it is a feeling—that the interests of the minorities were at stake. Their rights are not properly looked after. The hon. Minister is trying to read out certain letters that he has found in to-day's Indian Express. I know from which source it is coming. I know it. If the hon. Minister is going to rely only on such reports and not on his intelligence reports, as he did earlier, I have nothing to say. But, if he is trying to answer the question that way, I can also go to the roots of the problem, have a broader vision and bring out certain things.

He referred to ghosts and bogeys. It is all right for a Member (*Interruptions*) to make such a statement, but it is not proper for a Home Minister of this country to make such an irresponsible statement in this august House, and add fuel to the fire and to the feelings of the people of this country. It is highly irresponsible

on the part of the Home Minister to make such a statement. Is it not a fact that for the past 200 years or even more, the Christian missionaries have given education to you and to many others in this country? Is it not a fact that all the Christians are educated here? Is it not a fact that 95% of the students in the Christian institutions are non-Christians? (*interruptions*) You are very much agitated about the rumours that are going about in this country—when you are in a majority there. You are coming forward and appointing the Minority Commission. Let it not be an eye-wash. Let there be some sincerity in your statement.

I am sorry to see the Home Minister is also trying to do it. I can understand the RSS friends here who are trying to harm this country (*Interruption*)—to which the Prime Minister is not a party. You please answer Mr Raj Narain. I am not a party to it. But you are creating such an amount of confusion and chaos. We may have a faith. Then what is the meaning of Article 25 of the Constitution? Please read it. I cannot understand you. So long as you are particular about your ideas—with vehemence and vengeance. Don't try to bog me down. (*interruptions*) He has taken oath under the Constitution about two years back. Let him read Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the Constitution. What is their meaning? You are trying to expose this country to certain things. (*Interruptions*)

I can understand your feeling; but you must also remember that there is another Member. The scope of the discussion has become very wide. I want a very categorical assurance. If, at all I expect anything from the Home Minister, it is that he must come forward in a dignified manner and tell this country that there would not be any atrocities.

We have documents before us. We have cited those things. And you say, 'decades back'. It is a question of 5th November 1978, 22nd November 1978, 27 November 1978 and so on. We get the information. You may ask me, "Did you visit Arunachal Pradesh?" Then I ask you, "Did you visit Arunachal Pradesh on the 24th?" It is not a matter on which we can have tit-for-tat in this House. We are presenting certain materials. Please try to answer them. If you cannot answer, tell us that you will give the information next week. But don't try to defend in this manner and create an ill-feeling in this country. We are more of Indians. You spoke that we became Christians about 200 years or 2,000 years back. Don't talk like that. Otherwise, may I say that some of you came to this country *via* the Khyber Pass and are trying to dominate others in this country? May I talk like that? But I will not, because I do not want to create feelings like that. Don't try to bring in things like Mr Tyagi's bill on indigenousisation. You are trying to measure the percentage of Indian blood. You are trying to analyse this and make out a topographiccal figure for us, and say how much Indian blood there is, in us.

This is a very serious question. When we started, we expected that there will be an honourable assurance, and a dignified answer from an ex-ICS man. We expected some assurance, not only for this side, but for that side also. (*Interruptions*) They are very much agitated. Let not the Minister add fuel to the fire that is burning in this country. He is very much worried about rumours there. Don't make such kind of statements. We are also responsible people. We are bound to defend the minorities in this country.

Everybody is an Indian as you are; sometimes much better than you. (*Interruptions*) Don't try to attribute motives. Don't try to colour us. Fortunately, Dr Subramaniam Swamy is not here. He is always noted for this shadow-cabinet, and creating misunderstandings in this country. Let him not do such kind of mischiefs. Let him have it in China or America, not in this country. This country belongs to us. We are as much Indians as you are. From Kashmir to Kanya Kumari it is our land. We will fight for it. Let him know it. It is we people who fight for it. I said the day before yesterday that the Bishops and the Christian Fathers all over the South took out a procession.

May be, if under misapprehension, may be due to misunderstanding created by you; you are responsible for it. Let the Home Minister come forward with a categorical assurance to us; let him answer what Sadashiv Gowalkar says, his godfather. He must answer that also. He says if you are not Hindu, you are second class citizen. In that case, what will happen to the country?

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : मैं इन को भी डिफेन्ड कर रहा हूं। ये जो कह रहे हैं, इन की भावनाओं की मैं कद्र करता हूं।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member spoke so vigorously and violently and says that this is what I have done, I have created it. I have answered the points he raised.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: This kind of word, let him not use, 'violently'.

SHRI H. M. PATEL I have nexer said a word.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: When I approached you when Pondicherry was burning, you said: you are an opposition leader, I cannot give a statement. What is it you are talking? I am trying to behave like a leader of the opposition. Let him act like the Home Minister.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: I am here to say, I suppose the way he talks he wants me to talk I am not going to oblige him.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I know you.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: I am trying to give them reply to their points, but they do not want to listen. He began by saying: will he give an assurance. Ensuring freedom of religion, etc. are such that it does not really call for an assurance it is to be assumed; it is there. What has happended that leads to any questioning of it? Let me repeat again. You began by saying that there has been demolitions, large scale demolition of churches, etc. in Arunachal Pradesh to which I gave the reply that it is not so. There is no foundation whatsoever for such a statement there has been no demolition. Having made that statement, you said: no, there are those various things. I then explained it is also not correct, the kucha Church which was demolished was demolished by the tribals whoo had been converted to Christianity and who had been converted back to their own religion, not by anybody else.

श्री राज नारायण : चर्चा कच्चा हो या पक्का हो, वच गिरा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह काल एटेंशन है ।

श्री राज नारायण : ऐसा कह कर ये उस की इम्पोर्टेन्स को मिनीमाइज करते हैं । .**

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a call attention. Plase do not record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want to make a submission on this matter to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This answer has only inflamed the feelings in this country; it has got a to be assuaged. I request you to permit a full fledged discussion on this matter. It is absolutely necessary because..

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise now. I cannot understand this.

There is a method of doing it You could have moved a motion. You could have sent a letter to me.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: From his answers, he said? What is there is the incident, and then explained in this area were any demolition made? I bring to his notice that three months back..

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot understand if leaders of parties do not give me cooperation. I am afraid that leaders of parties do not give me cooperation. There is a method if you want to debate it. There are methods to raise it. After all, we are governed by rules.

** Not recorded..

श्री राम नारायण : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है । मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि चर्च अगर कच्चा हो, तो गिरा दिया जाए और पक्का हो, तो न गिराया जाए ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order. You are an old parliamentarian. Please do not do so, it is not a point of order; it is a point of disorder.

13 hrs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have said that if they have any information about the name and place in regard to the demolition, I shall certainly have it enquired into.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : He asks, is there any other instance. Three months ago in Tiruchirapalli...

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot go from Arunachal Pradesh to Tiruchirapalli such a far off distance.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have given the reply that there has been no demolition at all.

MR. SPEAKER : Again and again why are you repeating it ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Because he keeps on saying it I have also said, if you have any information, we will nevertheless go into it. I would also like to give the fullest assurance that whatever fundamental rights have been given to the minorities under the Constitution, those are definitely going to be protected. When I explained this, they say 'indigenous faith'. The indigenous faith refers to the tribals. It does not refer to any other faith at all. Whatever orders were issued, they do not apply only to Christianity; they apply to all religions.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I showed you a clear-cut example.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I will explain it. It does not say that none shall be permitted. It says, if you want to erect, it shall be with the permission of the authorities. This is something different from saying none shall be erected. It is a very clear-cut reply. There is absolutely no vagueness about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The point is, there is discrimination between Christianity and Buddhism. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : If the hon. Member had said that an application has been made for the erection of a Christian Church, which has been refused and a Buddhist Church has been permitted, you can talk of discrimination. I do not understand it when there is no information about it. But definitely Arunachal Pradesh Government's policy has been for several years now not to allow the erection of new churches anywhere. But there is no complete ban; it says it must be done with the prior permission of the Government.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura) : At the very outset, I want to inform the Home Minister that I am a tribal coming from the north-eastern region and I am a Christian. Somehow the people here have the impression that when a tribal becomes a Christian, he is a foreigner: he ceases to be an Indian. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He is a new member. Kindly let him speak.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : We are tribals and whether we are Christians or not, we are the true citizens of this country. Unfortunately the Christian community, specially belonging to the north-eastern region, has been looked upon with suspicion by the Government. Just now the Home Minister said, the Christian missionaries in the north-eastern region have been receiving crores of rupees. Why should the Home Minister feel jealous or suspicious about some money coming to our region ?

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Today if I am standing here in front of you.....(*Interruptions*). Please allow me to develop my point. I never interfered with anybody; I do not want anybody to interrupt me. That is the tribal character. We do not interfere with anybody and we do not want anyone to interfere with us.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : That is why I say I am also a tribal

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : If today we have come to a certain stage, if today we can read and write, if we go to schools, if we have some minimum medical facilities etc. It is because of the missionaries. In the north-eastern region you go and see how many missionary schools and colleges are there and how many Government schools and colleges are there. You will find that there are more of missionary colleges and hospitals run by missionaries

....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME (Arunachal West) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat. There is no point of order.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Merely because we are Christians, we do not lose our loyalty to the country. We are citizens of this country and we will ever be.... (*Interruptions*)

The information given here in the statement is on the basis of the information received from the Arunachal Pradesh Government. I should remind you that Arunachal Pradesh is not a full-fledged State; it is a Union territory; it is a Centrally-administered area. I am surprised how the Home Minister could come here and say (*Interruptions*) Don't you have your own source of information ?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : *Indian Express.*

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so many circulars and official letters have been read out by my friends; I do not want to repeat the same. The Home Minister has said that if some specific allegations are brought to his notice, he would look into them. I want to give you some specific allegations. I have with me here the memorandum which was submitted to the Prime Minister of India when he was in Itanagar, on the 3rd November 1978 I am sure, a copy of it had come to the file of the Home Minister. It is stated in para 4 of that Memorandum :

> "102 dwelling houses and 46 churches burnt down, one Christian member lost his life (Tana Ekha) by the persecutors. Recently, on 5-3-1978, 5 Christian students were expelled from the Government H. S. School, Yazali. They were told that the regular stipend of Rs. 75,000 will not be provided to them. On 6-9-78 Christians were tortured, tied in the post at Chulyu village. Animals were killed and burned at Chulyu Baptist Church....."

These are the incidents which were brought to the notice of the Prime Minister. Yet, the Home Minister is saying today in the month of March that they have not received any specific allegation. I wonder how the Home Ministry is functioning. There was a reference to it in the Amrita Bazar Patrika yesterday, a portion of which has been read by my friend here.

Here it says :

> "..he (Mr. Wanglat Lowangcha) was a Christian and wanted to marry a Christian girl of his choice. The local Government officials insisted that he marry a girl of another faih instead. He cited another instance, where, he said, instigated by Government officials, some people had stripped naked the wife of Mr. Trainang who was on the platform with Mr. Lowangcha because she would not change away from Christianity to another religion which the officials wanted her to. She was then hung upside down. Forty churches, Mr. Lowangcha said, were burnt down at the instance of Government officials. He said that the church in Arunachal Pradesh had been established in 1830."

These are the instances, these are the persecutions that are going on.

I understand that because of the latest Bill that has been passed by the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly and assented to by the President, conversion from one religion to another has been banned in Arunachal Pradesh.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Forcible conversion.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : What is the necessity of passing this Bill when forcible conversion is already a crime under the Indian Penal Code ? When this Bill was passed and sent to the President of India for his assent, the Christian community all over the country expressed the apprehension that it was primarily meant against the Christians and other minority religions. That has been proved now. Why is a Bishop, who is an Indian citizen, who is a near relation of Mr. A. C. George, not allowed to conduct the Christmas service ? Is conducting the Christmas service forcible conversion ? When a boy wants to marry a Christian girl of his choice, is it forcible conversion ?

These are the things which are going on in the name of sensitive area and in the name of the tribals. The Home Minister was proud to announce : we love the tribals, I say, you do not know the tribals. I am a tribal myself, and I say that in the name of the tribals, in the name of sensitive area, the people in the northeastern area have been neglected, we have been suspected, and we have been kept isolated from the rest of the country.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why don't you say for the last 30 yea

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : It is because in the north eastern area the majority of the people, tribals, are Christians. That is our crime.

The Home Minister said that nothing was going on, but we are asserting and telling the Home Minister that persecutions are going. I would like to know from him whether he would consider sending a cosmopolitan Parliamentary delegation, including Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to go to Arunachal Pradesh and have an on the spot survey and give a report.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I do not see that the hon. Member has put any question for me to answer except he has merely said this that the tribals who are Christians are being discriminated against. I do not think that there is any iota of truth in that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : What about the memorandum sent to the Prime Minister ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Whatever instances are mentioned in the memorandum we shall certainly go into them and inform them as to how much of it is correct. Whatever needs rectification, we will certainly put it right because we do believe in the secular position of this country. Unfortunatey, the hon. Member has gone out of his way to say that Christians....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order. I want to seek a clarification. The Prime Minister visited Itanagar about two months ago. The Home Minister is still saying that it will be looked into Before it is looked into, how can he draw a conclusion that there is not an iota of truth in that ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have got full information. But his memorandum is really from the Christian members of Arunachal Pradesh only.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : It is signed by the President of Subansiri Baptist Christian Convention.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : The memorandum was given three months back. There is a limit for mockery.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : If the Home Minister has lost his copy, I can give it to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him answer my question and tell us as to what they do with the memoranda that are collected by Ministers on tour. They just dump them in the cold storage of the Secretariat. It is most regrettable. You kindly make a trip to north-eastern region and you will see how much suffering has been inflicted upon them during the ast 30 years. You go and see.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I cannot answer what has happened in the last 32 years. If there is anything to be looked into, certianly it will be looked into. But I would definitely and categorically deny that there has been any discrimination.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Without making an inquiry, you say that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It has been looked into. I have given a categorical assurance that so far as the discrimination against Christians is concerned, there is no truth whatsoever in it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I want to make a statement. After the lethargic and laconic reply given by the Home Minister, we will be doing disservice to the minorities in this country if we behave in a manner as if we are approving it or we do not protest against it.

A situation has arisen in which the facts have been placed before the House which have given an impression that the religious persecution has started. It was the duty of the Home Minister to give a categorical assurance which would have assuaged the feelings of the people who are listening to the proceedings of this House. He has not done that; he is avoiding.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : He cannot go on making a statement which is not true. I have given a complete, assurance, a categorical assurance.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The question was whether the Government of India approves of the position that for the construction of temples and churches, the permission must be necessary; that for performing religious services, the permission must be necessary; that for practising any religion, the permission must be necessary. What is the attitude of the Government of India in regard to that ? That was the question.

The question has not been replied to. This has given us a feeling that religious persecution has started. We protest against it. As a symbol of our protest against the laconic reply given by the Home Minister, we are walking out of the House to register our protest.

SHRI K. GOPAL : This is a very callous attitude shown by the Home Minister. The memorandum was given three months ago and yet nothing has been done about it. I do not want to add to what Mr. Stephen has said. In view of the Government's callous attitude, we are forced to walk out.

Shri C. M. Stephen and Shri K. Gopal and some other members then left the House.

13.21 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda) : I beg to present the Hundred and seventeenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-fourth, Report on Railway Expenditure.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

REPORTED SERIOUS SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DEMOLITION OF CHURCHES, ETC. BY THE AUTHORITIES IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH—*contd.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL : May I be permitted to say this in view of the remarks that Mr. Stephen, Leader of the Opposition, made as he staged the walk-out? As he led the walk-out, he made a very serious charge. He has said that the persecution of the minorities has started. He has said this on the basis of this Call Attention. The Call Attention related to drawing attention to the reported demolition of churches and other properties in Arunachal Pradesh. A categorical statement was made saying that there was no truth whatsoever in this charge. Still on that the whole tissue of lies have been built to say that it proves that there is persecution of minorities. He has said this adding 'inspite of our request that the Home Minister should give an assurance that the minorities' rights will be respected'. That assurance was given, not once but several times. Still they continued to say that this had not been given. I wish to put on record that this is entirely politically motivated and that there is no turth whatsoever in this suggestion that there has been any question of persecution of minorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

(*Interruptions*)**

13.24 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHT REPORT

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Central Excise.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee on Galloping Rise in Foreign Tours and Costs thereof undertaken by Officials of the Public Undertakings.

Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Nothing more will go on record. Matters under Rule 377.

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded

13.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil. He is not here.
Mr. Chaturvedi.

(i) RESEARCH WORK UNDER UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): With your permission, under rule 377, I wish to raise a matter of urgent public importance relating to the UGC.

The University Grants Commission was set up to maintain a high standard of education and research and not merely to distribute largest and patronage in the shape of grants to Universities. It is, allowing however, phoney research to flourish under its wing to the serious detriment of the student community and the cause of education as shown hereafter.

In October 1976, a retired Head of the Department of one of the premier post-graduate colleges in Agra brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Commission three cases of the Agra University in which basically wrong solutions to mathematical problems were not only given recognition and respectability by being published in research journals of the University but awarded a prize and even a Ph.D. Degree. In this last case, the mistake was so glaring that it would do discredit even to an under-graduate student. Even so, the thesis containing such absurdity was approved by the examiners for the award of a doctorate degree.

This was not all. The solution in this case was word for word copy of an earlier research paper of the supervisor of the thesis himself and yet it was certified to be an independent contribution of the research scholar.

Failing to get a reply from the Commission, not even an acknowledgement, the matter was brought to my notice and taken up by me in Parliament. But despite repeated questions, the UGC has evaded and avoided giving a straight answer to the question whether the solutions were wrong and fallacious or not as alleged.

The last answer given to Unstarred question No. 58 on 20-11-78 is a masterpiece of evasion; it has sought to cover up the UGC's inaction on the ground of interference which is wholly untenable and was intended only to confuse the issue. The reference to the University Grants Commission was justified because not only does it finance research in the Universities in general but one of the authors of the research papers was the recipient of a fellowship from the UGC at the time he submitted his paper.

It was expected that the UGC would take the simple and obvious course of verifying the correctness or otherwise of the solutions in question and, if found wrong, refer the matter to the University for appropriate action as regards the award of the degree and the conduct of the supervisors and examiners of the thesis. Instead, it took the tortous course of procrastinating for about a year and a half and eventually stalling the very first step of verifying the correctness of the solutions. This has created the impression that there was some sort of understanding among the higher-ups in education to suppress the truth and not say anything against each other.

The question is, if the UGC has any responsibility for maintaining a high standard of education and research, how does it seek to discharge it by sitting tight over a matter of this nature and virtually obstructing it. It would appear a clear dereliction of duty. There is also the question of accountability to Parliament through the Ministry.

I would, therefore, demand that the hon. Minister take urgent and effective action to stop this adulteration of knowledge and malpractices connected therewith, with all their evil consequences, and bring home to the UGC both its responsibility in the matter and its accountability to Parliament.

(ii) EXPANSION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LIMITED, KERALA

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise, under rule 377, a matter of urgent public importance regarding diversificaiion of FACT at Udyogmandal.

The FACT factory at Udhyogmandal, Kerala, one of the major public sector fertiliser factories employing nearly two thousand workers, is on the vege of closure because of the outdated production pattern and the enormous loss of crores of rupees.

After detailed study of its prospects for diversification, the setting up of a 'Caprolactum' project has been found to be a profitable solution for the future of the unit.

FACT, Udyogmandal, Division, has, therefore, submitted a project report to

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

Government of India for manufacturing 'Caprolactum' 50,000 tonnes at a cost of about Rs. 150 crores. The annual demand projection for 'Caprolactum' for nylon by 1983-84 made by the Ministry is at the rate of 50,000 to 90,000 tonnes per annum. Against this, our vailability is only 18,000 to 20,000 tonnes per annum. The only producer in this field is the Gujarat Fertiliser Company. Expansion of the existing plant virtually means putting up another plant. This will not mean any economy.

It is learnt that the Petroleum Ministry has now appointed a study group on the matter of diversification of FACT, Kerala.

The Government of Kerala and the various trade unions have been demanding for the 'Caprolactum plant'.

I request the Central Government to sanction this project to help in the process of industrialisation of Kerala and creation of employment potential.

(iii) HUNGER-STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, PUSA, NEW DELHI.

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया (करोल बाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं :

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान पूसा में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने वहां पर भूख हड़ताल की हुई है। सात आदमियों ने आमरण अनशन किया। पांच आदमी उन में से हास्पिटल भेजे गए और

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may read from the statement that he has given.

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया : उनके साथ में पिछले काफी समय से अन्याय चल रहा है।

मैं यह पढ़े देता हूं :

"भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान पूसा में 5-3-79 से वेतनमान के निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध मे सात व्यक्तियों ने आमरण अनशन कर रखा है। उनमें से पांच व्यक्तियो की दशा बिगड़ने पर अस्पताल मे भरती किया गया है। तीन बार कृषि भवन पर प्रदर्शन कर चुके है। उन की मांग हमारी सरकार की नीति के अनुसार कम आय वालों की आय मे वृद्धि तथा उच्चतर वेतन-भोगियो के वेतन मे स्थायित्व के अनुसार है परन्तु पिछले वर्षों मे चतुर्थ श्रेणी को छोड कर अन्य श्रेणियों की वेतन-उन्नति एवं वृद्धि हो चकी है। नीचे के लोगों का वेतन ठीक किया जाना चाहिए परन्तु चतुर्थ श्रेणी के 2600 कर्मचारियों का कोई अपग्रेडेशन न कर के या उन के वेतन को ठीक न कर के बाकी ऊपर की श्रेणी के जितने लोग है उनका अपग्रेडेशन किया गया है। जो सात सौ रुपयपाता था उसको 1200 रुपये दे रहे है। नीचे के जो कर्मचारी है उनके लिए कुछ भी नही किया गया है। सन् 1970 से उनके वेतन में कोई भी वृद्धि नही हुई है। 11-7-78 को जब उन्होने पहली हड़ताल की थी तब उन्हे आश्वासन देकर दोबारा काम पर बुला लिया गया था। पूरे 8 महीने पेशेन्स के साथ वे सरकार की तरफ देखते रहे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this rate I will not allow you. You must read the statement that you have given.

श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : अतः उपरोक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए, उनकी मांग का पूर्ण समर्थन करते हुए मै चाहूंगा कि उन भूख-हड़तालियों के जीवन के साथ अप्रिय घटना घटने से पूर्व उनके वेतन उन्नति कर हड़ताल को निरस्त कराने का प्रबंध करवाया जाए।

(iv) REPORTED EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN NAPTHA PLANT OF THE FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LIMITED, KERALA

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram) : May I bring to the notice of this House a very tragic and serious incident which took place down south ?

A very serious explosion and fire took place in the Naptha plant of FACT—Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore

Ltd., Udyogmandal, an important public undertaking under the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers causing the immediate death of a very senior Chargeman, Mr. C. V. Viswanathan, a First Grade Operator, Shri S. Gopalakrishnan, a Second Grade Operator, Shri Velayudhan Kutty Nair and also five other senior, experienced and skilled technicians had serious burns and are in a critical condition in the hospital. It so happened that somhow this very serious incident has not got sufficient notice of the national leaders in Delhi.

Sir, this is not the first time that an explosion took place in the same Naphta plant. Sometime back also there was an explosion resulting in serious casualties and fatalities. Apart from that, in another plant, *i.e.* in the ammonia plant of the same company, there was another serious explosion causing serious damages and casualties. In this context I would like to point out that it is very obvious that the present Chairman-Managing Director and his senior officials have scant consideration for the life and security of the employees.

Incidentally, the saddest part is that due to some technical trouble *i.e.* electrical trouble—it is a tricky problem—the plant was closed down for two days and it was during the starting of the plant that the explosion took place. Anybody in the know of a chemical plant would say that it is important for the senior management personnel to thoroughly scrutinise the safety aspect of the plant before it was started. It need not be reiterated that Naphta is a highly explosive material. It is a sad commentary that the present Chairman/Managing Director and his senior officials did not learn the lessons even from the previous serious and fatal accident which happened a few days back.

The callous and indifferent attitude of the management before and after the explosion needs a thorough inquiry by the Ministry. For quite some time the running of this public sector unit is not only at a heavy loss but it is run in an indifferent manner. I do not want to take this particular opportunity to go into the various facets of mismanagement of this company. Even after the explosion of the magnitude causing the immediate death of three senior employees and the critical condition of five other employees, the measures taken by the management are absolutely inadequate.

I strongly plead that the Minister for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers should make a thorough inquiry into the way the Company is being run, the manner in which public money is going down the drain, the complete callousness and indifference shown by the Managing Director-Chairman about the running of the plant, absolute ignorance of what is happening in the industry and the unimaginably relaxed attitude that he is taking even about the recent tragic happenings.

13.34 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will conclude the Discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Yadvendra Dutt.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Yesterday I was talking about helicopters. I would like to add a little for the tanks. We should have a balanced tank force. Our Vijayanta is excellent. It is a medium heavy tank. We should have heavy tanks mounting 150 mm guns and we should have tanks for reconnaissance like the Scimitar 7 tonne tank. If I may go into a little detail....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have only five minutes more.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I would ask the hon. Defence Minister—have we really learnt the lessons of the Bangladesh war ? Has any official war history still been published about the mistakes we made or the mistakes the enemies made and how we took advantage of it so that the future generations know about it ? As a continuation of this, I would like to suggest that for all the wars that we have fought, official history must come out with proper criticism and with proper information for the generations to understand and build up on those lines.

Sir, the army is a blind army which has no intelligence. I do not want to go into depth in this matter on the intelligence; we have seen the tamasha recently. Even in 1962, there was a total failure of our intelligence. Intelligence is a matter of continuous process. It is not only the police intelligence—the police intelligence is only based on the local basis—and more than intelligence is the one that is gathered from the newspapers, from the economic articles from press talks, radio talks, from the literature and from the radio transmissions that are going on and by the newspapers. We must remodel our intelligence on those very lines. It has to be compact

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

it is not one business here or one business there. They are gathered by proper intelligence, by assessment of the information and a proper gathering of it. We must build up a new organisation. It is not only a police business but now it has its comprehensiveness and in its entirety.

Sir, I demand that our army should be expanded. I said it last time and I say it now. I will not give the reasons. On speaking on Foreign Affairs, I will give my reasons. But, I see that a world war is going to come and it cannot be avoided now. The preamble has been raised in the Viet Nam and Russian's credibility has been challenged there and, I think that Russia will have to react. No self-respecting man can keep quiet because, on the tri-junction China is sitting on the Viet Nam, Cambodian and Thailand borders. Russians have two options—either they must retaliate somewhere in Central Asia or it loses its credibility. It is for the Russians to decide. But the position and the circumstances that are there show that it will, ultimately, lead to a war about which, you gentlemen might only launch today, but in three years' time, it is going to come, at the latest. Therefore, Sir, we must have a bigger army—not less than 3·5 million people. All that will mean finances which are not available. May I repeat to my learned friends what Chamberlain did ? He repeated that argument before the World War I. Baldwin repeated the same argument. And what a terrible tragedy they had to face ! I will not go further into it. China is openly saying that it is going to modernise and expand its military forces. Pakistan today is more or less equal or even ahead of us in certain aspects. I have got figures but I have no time to quote those figures

Therefore, one point more—about the B.S.F., the police, the para military organisation. What is the problem in the frontier ? The problem there is just to take the impact of the invading armies. The B.S.F., I say, is a police force. Can it take the impact of it ? I would not say further. Learn from Vietnamese experience. There the militia took the impact on the frontier. Therefore, this is a separate police organisation where only a few police officers prance about like a Field Marshal. The B.S.F. and the Indo-Tibetan Border forces should be merged with the army because, it is ultimately the army that has to defend our frontier. In these two forces why don't you put soldiers who are fit and who are of the proper age and who are being thrown out every year be taken in ? That would solve your problem of rehabilitation also.

There is another question which remains in this country. That is of their resettlement. We have passed the age when our army was the army of agriculturists and they had a plot of land to plough. Now, we have an army which is composed of all sections of the people. How do you rehabilitate them ? You talk of a few services here or few services there. In fact, if I remember aright, I think, probably, 60,000 people from the army are going out every year.

May I suggest to the Defence Minister as to why not have a construction battalion of the retired army personnel ? When you take-up outside contracts you send them out. They will be more disciplined and they will show better results. Exactly the same thing is being done by the South Koreans in the Middle East. Then, Sir, you have got a big fund for their benefit. Why not invest the same in some industry and hand over that industry to the retired army personnel. Pakistan has done it. There they started with a meagre sum of Rs. 5·2 crores and now the assets of the industry is to the tune of Rs. 25 crores. The rehabilitation problem can be slightly eased by these suggestions. You might give them reservation in service when they come out. For example, in your house you have watch and ward. Why cann't the retired army personnel be used there. Then in public sector undertaking also. Army know how to handle manpower. They know the art of human management.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I will take only two more minutes. The third thing I would like to say is about Navy. Our country has a very long sea coast and we cannot afford now to remain on the frigate stage of navy. We are daily wishing and shouting that the superpowers should go away from the Indian Ocean but the night mares do not go away by mere wishing. They have to be forced to go. Therefore, let us build our Navy—a blue-water navy. You must have a balanced navy. It should consist of cruisers with missile carriers, destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers. Our aircraft carrier is good but old. We must have better ones. We cannot afford anyhow with the tensions rising in the international world. After all the success of a policy depends on the punch that you have behind that policy. Nobody cares for your 'bashans'. You must have a punch behind it and for that punch you need a balanced strong navy.

As regards Air Force we must expand. We cannot only remain having a target area of penetration upto Islamabad:

After all Kurokaram road is there and, I think, that the construction of Kurakuram road has a military message to us, namely, if the war comes, China may come in. We may have to fight the two together. Therefore, expansion of Air Force is necessary and what is now essential is that our policies must be thought out and hard nose decision has to be taken. You cannot just go on taking *ad hoc* decisions. The entire global—political and military—effect has to be considered. Therefore, our policy should be based on these lines.

Lastly, Sir, our Army is united. They have no political ambitions. They are the most patriotic selfless army. Military coups have taken place in an Army which is based on feudal element like Pakistan Army. Therefore, we must expand our Army freely and with full confidence. With these words I support the Defence budget as proposed by the Defence Minister and, I hope, he will be good enough to consider my suggestions in the matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would first like to congratulate the hon. Defence Minister for embarking on an ambitious and appropriate programme of arms supplies diversification and modernisation. The Indian Armed Forces today stand very much in the forefront and the Indian military strength today is something which cannot be taken for granted. Today in this discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, I would like to speak about the policy that underlies and that is behind the whole question of the hardware that we have been acquiring or that we planned to acquire.

Sir, the defence policy as everyone knows is one of perspectives and planning for contingencies. And I am happy to see in the report here of the Defence Ministry, a statement on page 3 which says:

> "Defence preparedness entails constant reappraisal of the security environment in the light of changing developments."

The key phrase here is 'constant reappraisal' and 'in the light of the changing developments'. The first and foremost thing which we Members of Parliament should be clear about is to know as to who are our potential adversaries and who are our active enemies. Between the period 1947 to 1962 it was clear to everybody that we are really preparing ourselves against a possible war against Pakistan. We did have a war in that period. Between the period 1962 and 1971 the number of potential enemies expanded to include China. From 1971 onwards it became clear that much more than Pakistan it is possible that we might face a security threat from China and also for the first time, U.S. Now the whole thing comes to this: What about the 1980 ? Because, we are now in 1979 and we, the Members of Parliament, would like to know from our Defence Minister, what does he expect to happen in the eighties. Certainly, in this Debate, the matter of education of members of Paliament is a very important part of the whole thing. In a matter like defence, hardly it is a question of pulling one down or pushing the other up. But it is a question of really understanding what this country is going to be faced with. We must assess our constraints and if we assess our constraints properly we can know our enemies. we can't please everybody. If you make friendship with A you are inevitably going to have some hostility from B. It is quite clear that any attempts on our part if done without care, are bound to aggravate the situation. I would say for example the constraint of the oil crisis which we have. It is going to be a major constraint in the eighties. This clearly must guide us in our defence perspective, particularly, *vis-a-vis* Pakistan, Middle-East, Soviet Union and China. Similarly if we have constraint on our borders with the insurgency movement, this raises the question of what our potential enemies can be. So, obviously, quite an effective defence policy has got to be integrated with the foreign policy. I am happy that the Foreign Minister is here. I wish the Finance Minister and Planning Minister also are here. Ultimately a good defence policy has to be an integration of all these three. There is a recognition of this when they say this in the report :

> "While we shall vigorously pursue quest for greater understanding and cooperation with our neighbours to explore every avenue to strengthen the foundations of peace in the region, we shall, at the same time, maintain the requisite defence preparedness at all times."

Obviously there has to be this integration, and I would say, one feels that there is more clear spelling out of what this integration is. And I would certainly like to know that the foreign policy initiatives that are being pursued by this government are in keeping in confluence and in conformity, with, the perspective of defence of the nineteen-eighties. It is my considered view that the principal thrust of threat to us in the 1980's and 1990's would come from the super powers. I am not talking here of anti-imperialism as such. But we must take iuto account the developments that are taking place.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

Take the developments of Iranian situation—the developments in Iran. What does it mean ? Already there is an announcement in regard to increased US activity. It was reported that the USA is to create a 5th Fleet with the likely threat posed to India and I must say that in 1971, the US 7th Fleet came into the territorial waters of India. It is something which none of us could have envisaged. It is something which has happened and it did happen and for that we would not be at least in this country mentally prepared—there may be astute people in our country like Babu Jagjivan Ram who may have foreseen it—but I must say to the Members of Parliament that in our country there was a general parameter that the United States would never send its force into the territorial waters of India and into the Indian territory. In the similar way, the impact and the interaction between the USA and China and the developments in Afghanistan may also have an impact—if I were to say today—that we might face the Soviet Union's threat in 1980's. Perhaps it might not sound credible. But if in 1966-67 when we were devaluing our currency, if anybody had said that that the United States would send the 7th Fleet into our territorial waters it would have received the same degree of scepticism. The question is: what the development means for the USA in 1980 ? It is here the Defence Minister has the responsibility for all of us to tell what does he see the scenarios to be. So, I think the question is that one of the most important things going to be is the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the Chinese people. I would say that the key factor of the 1980's is going to be the Sino-Soviet rivalry and its direct impact on our security environment. I would like some degree of spelling out on this. I am sure that as far as Chinese threat is concerned, we are today prepared to meet that threat. When I look at the data, I must say that it costs to maintain divisions which are of course the key factors for a fight across the Himalayas with the Chinese. We have 10 Divisions of our military. The Chinese have 6 Divisions in Tibet and a total of 15,000 to 20,000 on the border itself. I myself went to Nathula in Sikkim and saw the morale of our troops and I would say that these 10 Divisions of our military are quite prepared and are in good shape to meet the threat from the 6 Divisions of Chinese in Tibet. Similarly, even in aircrafts if you leave out the Migs 17s, 19s and 15s which the Chinese have, we are in far better superiority in aircraft strength. I would of course not go into the question of Navy just now because I think it will be a long way before the Chinese Navy could be an effective force for us to face in our territorial waters. Now, the question is what is this data that we have ? There is a psychological feeling in this country that since 1962, the Chinese are a major military threat to India. I think that this impression must be dispelled because it does affect the thinking in our country both in Defence and Foreign Policy matters. If Deng Xiaoping is in his dream world that 1962 will be repeated against our country, I repeat that he will be sorriest of all. I hope what he has said was not quoted correctly and I would say that if the Chinese were ever to attempt to attack India as happened in 1962, they would get the beating of their life which they will never forget. That is the lesson one should remember But what is essential here is that 1962 itself was a political failure, political mismanagement and 1962 debacle would not have taken place if the clarity in the political arena was there and that is why I am urging that the security position of 1980's should be clearly placed here For example, there is the quotation that in case China attacks us, the Soviet Union will come to our assistance. This is a wide-spread impression that is being sought to be created. But the actual fact is different. What happened in the Vietnam affair ? I think the Soviet Union perhaps was wise in not taking any action but all that the treaty that the Soviet Union signed with Vietnam has shown is that it was a paper treaty. The Soviet Union turns out to be the paper tiger when it come to the interest of some other country. They are willing to fight the Chinese to the last Vietnamese but they are not willing to commit themselves in the situation. Similarly, if India was to face a threat from the Chinese, the Soviet Union will be ready to fight to the last Indian. But certainly they would not commit a single Soviet force for this purpose. We have to make sure that irrational actions on our part do not take place.

Today I must say, looking at what is being made available to me, that there is a general failure to recognise our growing maritime vulnerability. In the case of Navy, I might say that shore is 3500 miles away from Delhi, so is the South Pole, that is, 35000 miles away from the tip of India. So what I am saying here is that the Ocean is as vital a part of our security environment as the land frontiers are. It is here that it is most distressing to see that the Navy gets only 7% of the Defence budget and about 20% or 25% of the capital budget. Of course, the neglect in the earlier years were much larger, but even this 7% is a very small commitment and I implore the Defence Minister that in every additional expenditure that takes place in future budgets, a very heavy sizeable commitment to the Navy must be made. At least

25% from the sources that are committed for Defence, ought to be spent on the Navy. Now, for the Navy, we must assign a role. What is the role you want for the Navy ? After reading this, I am sorry to say that I have not had the foggiest idea of what the Navy is placed for today. What kind of role it is supposed to play ? I want to know particularly what the mission is. Is it for protection of our islands. Is it for strategic sea-reconnaisance ? Is it control of marine resources ? I want to point out that in 1980's we will be able to draw a lot of oil, gas and minerals from the ocean-bed. What about the protection of those installations ? This will require a heavy commitment from the Navy. But this again has no sign in the Defence Report and I would like the Defence Minister to specifically state to Parliament what is the mission of Navy that he expects and what is the perspective that he has got in his mind and again along with this what would be the force composition ? What is the force composition for Navy ? What is the role ? There has been a big controversy as to whether we should have aircraft carrier or not whether the one aircraft which we have should be abandoned or not. I think there should be clarity on this issue. Of course, I am happy to see that at last the Defence Minister has decided that we do need aircraft carrier. But the question is about the commitment for the future, perhaps even considering the indigenous production of aircraft carriers. So, I would also say that the Navy of the future will have to have a big submarine force, though we have 8 submarines only, these to my knowledge are petrol fuelled. The question of oil resource is going to be a big factor in 1980's. Now, the world is examining the question of thorium-based nuclear propulsion. I would like the Minister to state—I do not think there is any national secret involved in this question—whether the Defence Ministry has considered the question of nuclear propulsion, particularly for our submarines, particularly in view of the fact that 80% of the world's thorium happens to be available in India. Finally alongwith this, not only with the mission of the Navy force composition but also the threat-orientation, what is the threat that he is visualising and what kind of response that he expects ? We know that in 1971, when the United States 7th Fleet came, there was no clear-cut answer except that we had to finish the Bangladesh land war as quickly as possible so that we are in a position to call a cease-fire and the 7th Fleet could go away, I still do not know whether the 7th Fleet really came or whether it came as a challenge in the newspapers to stop us from administering a deep blow inside the Pakistan areas, but the fact of the matter is that we were unprepared for it. At least, the country was unprepared for it and we would not like to be unprepared in the future.

14 hrs.

We have a defence plan and we discuss so many plans. The broad outlines of defence plans ought to be placed before Parliament, particularly in terms of objectives, strategies and priorities.

Lastly, we cannot forget that the armed forces cannot be unionised; they cannot make a demand for pay and better working conditions. They may, of course, make a request to the Defence Minister, but he is loaded with so much other work. In every sector, they happen to be unionised; they get extremely good share. For example, in the Financial sectors, we know that employees because of their being unionised are able to get very good terms and conditions. It is my view that since 1973, no substantive increase in the pay has been given to the armed forces. They must be given a very good standard of living taking into account the fact that their life is more risk-prone than the ordinary persons in this country. Although, I know that the Defence Minister has personally done a lot in the area of pension, particularly those who die in action, but the fact of the matter is that on the question of pay, we hear hardly anything and the issue never crops us because armed forces are not unionised. It is the duty of the parliamentarians to bring this to the notice of the Minister and the Government and I hope, the hon. Minister will have a good news to give about the pay-rise of the armed forces.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, defence or the problems of national defence ought to have been the major concern of the Parliament and the public, but I am really surprised at the lack of interest and indifference that we show; more so when we allocate Rs. 3000 crores or more for this vital activity. We have been given four hours to debate this and this cynical indifference; if I may be permitted to use that word, does not give any credit to us or to the attention that has to be bestowed, upon such a matter of national concern. I am not talking just in monetary terms, because parliamentary vigilance alone can ensure that proper guidance is given to the executive and the forces. Generals and Admirals are important and their professional advice ought to take care of operational details, but the broad guidelines and contours of defence policy will have to be decided upon in a democratic framework in this House as well as by the political leadership of the country.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

14.03 hrs.

[SRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

That is why, I have always urged that there should be a national debate on questions involving National defence and the thick pall of secrecy that is sought to be built up by bureaucrats ought to be torn down.

Madam, this is an area and activity where there is close interdependence between the problems of Economy and Defence, problems of defence and development and also development of science and technology, which unfortunately, this Government is trying, wherever possible, to downgrade, to use a very mild expression. There is also close interdependence—I am happy that the Minister for External Affairs is here—between the questions of foreign policy, our larger national goals and the problems of national defence. So the problems of defence or security environment ought to cause greater awareness among us. And in most countries, alternative Defence policies are discussed and debated, not only in academic circles, but also among various other organizations. It is like the product-mix in an industry, where there are various alternatives always available and possible; and you pick and choose one. This calls for great leadership requirements at the political level. And I am happy that we have, in our present Defence Minister, a great patriot who links the past with our present. His Ministry would undoubtedly gain by his wisdom and political acumen and competence. This is a matter of great satisfaction for all of us, on this side as well.

Madam, I do not want to take a sectarian narrow, party or personal view on these issues. Any criticism that we may offer on various things is not, and should not be viewed from a personal or a party angle. The Defence perspective depends on our world view, and the perception of our strategic and security environment. That is, I would contend, the most important, axiomatic and nodal factor in consideration of our Defence policies.

Obviously, what comes up in our mind is Pakistan, *i.e.* the question of our neighbour who had not very friendly encounters with us during the last 30 years of our status as independent nations! But it is also important to remember what kind of neighbour it is today a military regime, if you do not want to call it a *junta*, with a weak social base, again armed by USA with F.5. E's, DPSAs, French missiles and so on, and also equipped with the improved version of Chinese MIG-19s. I am sorry I could not hear Dr. Subramaniam Swamy fully. I would, however, say that the most potent neighbour in the consideration of issues of national defence is, and ought to be our northern neighbour China. It is so not only because we have long, extended land frontiers, or because of the fact of there being a boundary dispute, or of the tragic memories of the 1962 aggression. I am again happy that the Minister of External Affairs is here. My point is that China has not given up—or it has returned to the phase of great expansionism. The question of boundaries is being talked of. China has boundaries with USSR, Viet Nam, Laos, Burma, Nepal and of course, India. Has any boundary been settled? I am not talking about what has happened in Burma. So, here is a country with no settled boundaries. You are aware that the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Viet Nam and of China agreed to delimit the frontiers between Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China. Then what happened? It was not a question of Spratly and Paracel islands. What happened to Burma? What is happening there? The Ministers ought to know better. I am sorry to say that the upper Burma has almost become a free 'vacuum territory', where Chinese can move in and out. And this poses a grave threat to us.

And here, I would like to be enlightened by the Defence Minister, on the question of Nepal. I am reliably informed that the Chinese forces have moved in to another other 400 square miles of Nepalese territory beyond their settled boundary in Nepal.

Now the argument of the Chinese is that this settled boundary has not been demarcated properly! Whether demarcated or agreed, the question is that there are no settled frontiers for China! I would also like the Defence Minister to reiterate what we have done before, that. Any aggression on Nepal will continue to be considered as an agression on this country. Now it is argued by Chinese that certain frontiers are a legacy of imperialism. Whose imperialism, because there are no Han people in the outlying provinces of China! It is only a phase and question of expansionism, not a question of imperialism. But the Chinese view is, because of her perception of itself as the third global power and everything else follows. So, the most important consideration I would urge upon the Defence Minister and this House is that we ought to be vigilant about Chinese perceptions and motivations.

This is not the time to discuss Mr. Vajpayees' visit to Peking. But there is also another point. When Mr. Vajpayee was in Peking, there was a military mission or a day earlier, a Pakistani military mission, which according to all reports received not only was given a better reception but wider media coverage in Peking. Now there is another Chinese military mission to Bangladesh. These are two countries, Pakistan and Bangaladesh, where the United States and China share common interest and perceptions. Mr. Bhutto has gone on record saying that one billion dollars worth of military hardwares China gave to Pakistan which makes Pakistan the biggest recipient of Chinese arms. This is not only a question of one billion dollars of aid, it is a question of continuing it. I am told diplomatically the Chinese are pressing the United States to give greater arms support to Pakistan, apart from building up a Karakoram Highway whose picture I saw in the London *Sunday Times* or *The Observer* the other day, which shows that a highly developed communication network, has been built up. So, this is Chinese world view which ought to be the concern of those who look after our security environment considerations, as well as consideration of defence postures. And Defence preparedness should arise, come out of our understanding of the Peking's roue in international affairs, because China wants not only to be a third global power but a most important global nuclear power.

China cannot move north; China cannot move east or west, China, to remain an important quantity, unique power factor, important power factor, can only move towards its southern rim which extends from Vietnam to India and also to gain entry into Indian Ocean. The other day, when I raised it the Minister of External Affairs did not give a satisfactory answer. I do not want to refer at length to the problems of Indian Ocean where again the interest of China and United States coincide. However, I want to read out for the benefit of the House. Somebody argued about our Navy. I shall come to that later. There is a testimony before the United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the hearings on the Indian Ocean by Dr. Badgley. He said,

> "I would envisage a hands-off policy by the greatpowers outside of that part of the world as a surrogate for Indian paramountcy. I think Pakistan would not have a chance in a direct war with India and for that matter I think China now is in a position where it has no longer a dominant position vis-a-vis India given the extended lines of communications and logistic support. Only if China were to use nuclear weapons would they, I think, hope to defeat India. Therefore, my estimate of the war problem is that if we all stay out of it, meaning the Russians, the Americans and the Chinese, we are awarding a victory to India."

This is not the only one. I can produce half a dozen such testimonies before the US House Committee. This is exactly the Chinese view and China is interested from that angle in the use of these forces and bases and particularly in its entry into the Arabian Sea. We happen to belong to that part of the coastal line; and we are legitimately concerned with it. This is the only area from which the Chinese can hope to hit the Soviet City targets; it cannot be done from any other area. I have a reliable information that that is the only area where they can deploy sub-marine borne missiles. So, the Chinese concern with problems of Indian Ocean also arises out of this.

So, it is in this context, we must view the talk of its modernisation, not only of economy but of armed forces, and the so-called talk of professionalisation of PLA. There is a view in our Foreign Office—I do not know about the Defence Ministry. I am sure, they have no such illusions,—that China is busy with modernisation, China is busy with professionalisation. So, there is no time for them for other things. Professionalisation for what? Modernisation for what? That is a question of vital concern to us because it is in consonance with their world view, their own perception regarding their own power and requirement for keeping that power. So, it is the submarine borne missile base they are seeking in the Arabian Sea. So, I would urge upon the Defence Minister—I am sure, he has no delusion—to rid this Government also of this grand delusion that has been built up on the wake of Mr. Vajpayee's visit to Peking. So, basically, it is a question of power perception. Jawaharlal Nehru once said:

> "Either this country, India, will count for a lot and a great deal or we would not count at all"

Do we have that power perception? Do we want to secure it by talking endlessly about Indian Ocean being a zone of peace, talking that we abjure nuclear options in season and out of season? Whether anybody has sought information or not! That certainly does not reflect clear understanding of our perception. We have a role from Aden to Singapore; and I am not talking in terms of a hawk but only for our security consideration requirements; and for our national unity, integrity and security so that we can remain

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

as a powerful nation. The requirement of our defence is not only to secure our frontiers but in acceptance of this perception to become a very important regional if not a global power. So I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Raju who yesterday talked about a cut back in Defence spending. There is no question of any cut back in our defence needs. Our Defence should be based on self-reliance, because our security cannot be the concern of anyone else. We will have to defend ourselves, we have to depend upon our own resources, our own technology, our own skills and man-power. So, the modern concept of defence, national defence involves not only the development of ordinary things like transportation and communications, but also tools and techniques. I would repeat the question of development of science and technology. But again one hears all kinds of shibboleth about science and technology, about the development of our national economy, and here may I add that apart from Pol Pet Clique who can be condemned for their cirminal actions, it is only in India that one hears about the development of a rural oriented development of technology! Now I am not saying that rural employment needs be ignored! I am all for the development of intermediate technology and I am all for development of our cottage and small scale industries. But we should understand the parameters of this development and cannot play around with our future by destroying our economic and technological foundations because ultimately it is going to affect our national security. I am happy that my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy spoke of the Naval needs. I do not agree with him on most of the things. But I entirely agree with what he said about the submarines. I am told an Italian submarine is being considered for purchase. I do not know. I hope the Defence Minister will enlighten us on this.

In 1974-75 the allocation for Navy was 9·8%. It has now come down to 7% or less, i.e. Navy gets Rs. 210 crores as against Rs. 1,895 crores for the Army. Now when the whole strategy is undergoing a change, at a global perception level and the security environment is changing; there are security hazards in a policy which downgrades the needs of our Navy, I do not want to go into the details of Gulf and other places, to say the least it only displays, if not negligence, it certainly does not display an awareness of the problem.

I want to make a small point about the coastal guards. I do not know why Delhi was chosen as Headquarters of coastal guards. Bombay would have been the Headquarters, if not Cochin. I would also want an assurance from the Minister who is very much concerned with the problems of backward classes that fishermen communities of the coast line shoul l be given preference in recruitment to these coastal guards organisation.

Army remains our bulwark. I am happy that under the leadership of Shri Jagjivan Ramji this anarchonism Martial vs non-martial races is to be curbed if not eliminated. Modernisation of our forces calls for this approach. But I hope in this approach regional balance will be kept up.

Another point I want to make is that there has been controversy regarding Vijayanta Tank. I would like to know from the Defence Minister whether it is going to be modified and what is happening to our main battle tank project of 80? We would like to be re-assured that when we spend Rs. 1895 crores for the Army, the forces shall be adequately equipped. But in this case something I want to say now as the External Affairs Minister is also here, i.e. regarding a deal which is known as centurion tank deal. I am told that 90 Centurion tanks have been sold with Spain as enduser. Spain said that they had nothing to do with it! This two million dollar deal which was almost undersold according to the London Observer of February 5th, 1979 the tanks have landed in South Africa with Indian markings. If this is true, it is a shameful thing that this country which has always been in the front line of opposing South African Racist Regime should have through the back door enabled it to acquire these tanks! Even according to Lloyd's register it has been shown as shipped from Bombay. There were also reports that a C.B.I. enquiry was on. I would like the hon. Defence Minister to assure the House that the facts are not what I stated. But in any case if that is so, he would conduct an enquiry and catch the culprit whosoever he may be.

There are so many things about communications system and electronics. Since you have asked me, I shall wind up by saying a few sentences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are leaving only three minutes for your party.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The question regarding Deep Penetration Aircraft and acquisition of Jaguar has been widely debated. I do not want to get involved in the various controversies which have surrounded this issue because that is not the basic question involved. The question involved is not merely the role played by Shri Kanti Desai or X, Y or Z, but was DPSA necessary? The Honre to be assured on this point first. I am aware that there are various views

that are possible on this question. If so, was Jaguar the most suited aircraft for the purpose of DPSA and for our operational purposes? There are certain disturbing and gnawing questions that remain regarding the performance of this aircraft in our climatic conditions. I would put this specific question: Was this aircraft brought here and tried out in our climatic conditions? Because any defence equipment that we acquire any time, we are bound to bring it and try it in our climatic condition. If so, why was it waived in the case of Jaguar? There are numerous other questions because I had a very long correspondence with the Prime Minister on this question. I do not want to go into all those details. The experience of this aircraft was primarily confined, apart from the British RAF and the French who had to buy it, to tiny Oman and Ecuador. Why was it that they thought that they ought to prefer this other that any other available model? Firstly, was it necessary at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have used up the entire time of your party. Please conclude.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There were press reports regarding this yesterday, I would like to know whether a firm contract has been signed and whether the factor of cost escalation has been taken into consideration at all, because apart from the question of the strengthening of the pound in the international monetary circles, this assumes importance. There is also the possibility of our acquiring the SU-19 from Soviet Union. I want to know whether this avenue was gone into apart from the Tornado and others.

I would conclude by saying that there is no substitude for self-reliance. I would have liked to go into the problems of HAL in connection with this. In the long range, there is no running away from self-reliance. If you want to evolve a policy of national consensus on defence, there is no other way than self-reliance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Madam Chairman, I am extremely grateful to you for permitting me to intervene at this stage. I will try to be as brief as possible. It has been rightly said by hon. members that the foreign policy and defence policy of the country are very much interlinked and they have to be integrated. Our country has been consistently pursuing the policy of peace and has been advocating nuclear and conventional disarmament. We believe in preventing conflicts, easing tension and resolving differences between nations through negotiations. We wish budgets on arms race to be curbed. We have kept our defence budget much below 4% of our GNP. This is one of the lowest in the world. Yesterday Mr. Raju raised an objection saying that our defence budget is 4% whereas Japan is spending much less—1·25% of its GNP—on its defence. Apart from other factors which Mr. Yadvendra Dutt mentioned in his speech yesterday, we should not overlook the fact that our security environment is much different from theirs. We cannot lose sight of the fact that paradoxical developments are taking place in the international security environment. In spite of the talks on the limitation of strategic arms and imposition of ban on nuclear explosions, Defence Budgets of the great powers continue to increase. The fragile fabric of international stability has been threatened by conflicts and there is tension on both sides of our country, the West and the East. There have been some gains in our pursuit for peace and greater understanding with our neighbours and we shall vigorously pursue our quest for greater understanding and cooperation with all our neighbours to strengthen foundations of peace in the region. But we shall at the same time maintain requisite Defence preparedness at all times.

Madam, Chairman, I agree with my friends that keeping in view the geopolitical situation and national security environment, maintenance of absolute defence preparedness at all times must remain one of the imperatives of our national policy. This calls for a programme of continual modernisation of our Armed Forces so as to meet the fast changing technolegical and other challegnges in the field of defence. Therefore, there is emphasis on replacement and modernisation, on greater fire power, mobility and modern communications. Modernisation is a continuing process and Government are determined to increase the pase of modernisation taking into consideration the requirements. Government have, as the hon. Members are aware, taken recently a decision to replace the ageing fleet of Hunters and Canberras with a modern striking aircraft, about which my friend has just now referred. Government have taken steps to ensure that there will be transfer of technolegy and thus simultaneous with the procurement, we will also be self-reliance by indigenous production. Nearly three-fourth of the requirement of Jaguar will be produced in India under licence and only one-fourth would be procured directly. The Government are also considering the question of replacing the transport fleet of Dakotas and Packets with a suitable modern transport aircraft.

Similarly, in other spheres relating to air defence, the Radar and Communication Project Organisation has been set up to provide efficient system of detection of enemy aircraft and of sight communica-

[Prof. Sher Singh]

tion to link up the air bases with the Command and Air HQ for speedy decision making in meeting any threats from the enemy aircraft.

In the field of avionics and armaments also, similar efforts are being made to replace the systems by their more modern counterparts.

In addition to the frigates which we are manufacturing at Mazagaon Docks, construction of submarines has to be undertaken in collaboration with a foreign shipyard. But which will be the foreign shipyard, a decision has yet to be taken. My friend has just now said that some decision about acquiring submarines from Italy has been taken. No decision has yet been taken. We have to construct the submarines with foreign collaboration because we do not have the technical knowhow. My friend has just now mentioned about Vijayanta Tank. Vijayanta Tank is being modernised. This continuous process is going on for the last two or three years. The main battle tank, MBT is also under development with CVRDE.

A suggestion has been made that India should also have a nuclear deterrent capability of her own and should have not only the conventional but also the nuclear warhead, for missiles. The Government, taking into account the importance of the missile programme, set up a Committee sometime ago to advise the Ministry on all its details. The necessary infrastructure and capability for developing various types of missiles is already in existence. However, it is the declared policy of the Government that India shall not develop or acquire nuclear weapons and delivery systems, as our nuclear capability is meant only for peaceful purposes. The Prime Minister has, on several occasions, categorically stated that under no circumstances shall we develop nuclear weapons.

Shri Unnikrishnan has very rightly said there is no substitute for self-reliance. Therefore, we have taken very many steps for rapid indigenisation, and this is another cornerstone of our policy of self-reliance. A conscious programme and policy for accelerating the pace of indigenisation has been followed by striving to organise at all public sector undertakings the manufacture of various parts and components indigenously. Ever since the new Government has taken over in March, 1977, an added impetus has been given to this aspect.

HAL has adopted a special five-year programme involving Rs. 10 crores investment with the aim of speeding up the indigenisation of air-frames, aero-engines, avionics and other accessories manufactured in its various divisions. HAL has been able to indigenise over 2,500 items, resulting in foreign exchange saving of Rs. 4 crores to 5 crores per year. The Bharat Electronics Limited have brought down the over-all import content of their products to an over-all level of 22 per cent from 95 per cent in 1968 69. Rail coaches, heavy duty transport trailers manufactured by Bharat Earth-movers are fully indigenised. In the case of Earth moving equipment manufactured by Bharat Earth-movers Limited the indigenous content upto 90 per cent has been achieved, in regard to certain types of their machines, whereas the average level of indigenisation is about 77 per cent

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What is the total capacity utilisation ?

PROF. SHER SINGH: In BEML the percentage is very high The indigenous content in the manufacture of war ships in Mazagon Docks has recorded a increase in percentage, from 18 per cent for the first frigate to about 60 per cent in the latest one. The Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers Limited have also made significant contribution to the indigenisation of ship-building by manufacturing marine diesel engines and various dock machinery items with a view to building self-reliance and in order to effect improvement in existing components and equipments, and developing new products for meeting market requirements, greater stress is being laid on in-house research and development. Many of our undertakings have well-organised design bureaus. Our undertakings are also laying stress on the manufacture of ever-increasing quantum of spares, components and accessories within the country. In this context, I would like to mention that all the defence public sector undertakings in production participated in the Defence Industries Exhibition, which was organised last year. Their products attracted enquiries. The response for import substitution on hitherto imported items was also encouraging.

Coming to ordnance factories, I must say that almost complete self-sufficiency has been achieved in the field of small arms like rifles, light mortars, carbines light machine guns required for the infantry and mountain guns, recoilless guns, anti-aircraft guns, tank guns and heavy mortar required for artillery and mountain regiments. The extent of indigenisation achieved in some of the important conventional arms are as follows: anti-tank recoilless guns 99 per cent, semi-automatic rifles 99 per cent, infantry mortars 99 per cent and air defence guns 80 per cent.

Rapid advancements in technologies and changing tactical concepts result in the demands for further improvements and sophisticated version of conventional arms required by the three Services. With this in mind, the efforts of the Department of Defence Production are continuously oriented towards achieving the speediest possible self-sufficiency in the production of conventional arms by accelerating the pace of indigenisation and updating production technologies and skills.

In order to further accelerate the pace of indigenisation and to ensure coordinated activities in respect of all the three Services and to oversee follow-up action, a high level Group had been constituted with a number of technical Groups functioning under its auspices. More than 14,000 items have been identified by these groups for indigenisation. These will be progressively taken up for indigenisation. In order to acquaint the entrepreneurs regarding various types of items required for Defence, Sample Rooms are being maintained at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. These are being reorganised to make them more accessible, effective and useful.

Madam Chairman, questions were raised about coast guard organisation, that the fishermen should get protection in the areas where they go in for fishing

MR. CHAIRMAN: He mentioned recruitment. He said that the sons of fishermen should be given preference in recruitment.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They should be posted somewhere near the sea, not in Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These were the two points that he raised. Preferably in Madras, though he did not mention Madras.

PROF. SHER SINGH: There is force in his point. Those who live near the sea should be posted there. I think they are encouraged and a number of them, officers and others, come from the States which are near the coasts.

Sir, about the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen, some questions have been raised. We are doing our best to request the Governments to fill up those vacancies which are reserved for Ex-Servicemen. We, in the Government of India, also have reserved 10 per cent of posts in Class III for them.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam Chairman,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly wait. Preserve your soul in patience, Mr. Ravi. Please continue, Prof. Sher Singh.

PROF. SHER SINGH: For self-employment also there are a number of schemes in operation and now, before the jawans of the Armed Forces retire, we are making arrangement for their training so that when they go out, they could find some employment with the training that they have received there, and we have provided the scholarships and other facilities for this purpose.

With these few words, Madam, I conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about Sainik School employees ?

PROF. SHER SINGH: About Sainik School, we have recently taken a decision to revise the pay scales of the teachers in the Sainik School.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about other employees ?

PROF. SHER SINGH: For other employees, a Committee was appointed to go into....

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any questions that are there can be put after the final reply. This is not question and answer time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is only an intervention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then he need not reply if it is an intervention. You continue, Prof. Sher Singh.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What about the Garden Reach Workshops employees ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the question and answer time. If certain questions remain unanswered, when the Minister finally replies at that time you can raise questions. You please continue. (*Interruptions*). They will decide what they are to reply. You don't have to decide.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Madam Chairman, I have made the position very clear more than once in this House about the strike going on in the Garden Reach Workshops. There, a tripartite engineering settlement has been concluded by the West Bengal Government and under that agreement, we are prepared to give other benefits also, incentive schemes etc. That we have made it very clear to the employees. But we cannot bypass the tripartite agreement where....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking the same position you took in reply to the matter raised under Rule 377 it seems. You do not have to repeat that.

PROF. SHER SINGH: The position remains the same. How can we bypass the West Bengal Government ? Conciliation proceedings are going on. We have entrusted the case to the West Bengal Government for conciliation, and they are engaged in that exercise. So, I would appeal to my friends to help them, instead of standing in the way of the conclusion of this strike.

Before I conclude, I must say that I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who supported our defence policy. I am glad to say that the entire nation is behind our armed forces who are maintaining constant vigil on our long and difficult national borders to defend our hard-earned freedom. The country is proud of its jawans, and I take this opportunity to pay my warm tributes to them and also to the two and a half lakh workers engaged in various defence production items as also the scientists who are doing their best to give us the latest research. Thank you very much.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

The Defence Budget allotment this year is about 15 times more compared to the first year of the first Five Year Plan period and about 11 per cent more than last year's revised allotment. The Defence Ministry is the largest single user of our limited national resources. Detailed budget allotments have been kept a secret for the last several years. Even Members of Parliament are not acquainted with the details of the Budget from 1963. This extraordinary secrecy causes confusion to the people who are kept in the dark regarding what is being done with the huge amount of money that is provided by the Defence Budget, but there is hardly any secret which our opponents cannot know in these days of satellites and surveillance. Only the people of our country and Members of Parliament are kept in the dark.

While not undermining the importance of defence preparedness, I have sharply to point out the fact that these allotments on defence are having a crippling effect on the general growth of our economy and placing heavy burdens on the common people. If a rapid growth of our national economy is not ensured, if foreign multi-nationals and Indian monopoly houses are allowed to exploit and amass huge profits, who are to pay the bills for our growing defence budget except the common people, the peasants, the workers and the middle class ? Real and lasting national defence cannot be built up by depending on arms alone, if so 80 per cent of our people are subjected to ruthless exploitation and constant pauperisation, if people's defence capability and their morale collapse, no matter how many thousands of crores are spent on arms....

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Most of the details are given in the Budget, if you care to read them.

DR. SARADISH ROY: From 1963 onwards you only give the gist, not the details.

The pay and service conditions of the lower ranks of officers as well as ordinary ranks of our army men are far from satisfactory. Age-old rules and regulations forbidding the reading of some newspapers and journals introduced by the British colonialists still continue. Army men are spied upon and contact with other civil life and democratic currents are being severely curtailed.

Still it is sought to be maintained as a mercenary army than any army breathing in a democracy, in a free and independent India. Only the bloody clash between the Navy men and the people in Vizag the other day is enough to show the gulf that exists between the army and the civil life.

On going through the report, we find that in the name of modernisation and indigenisation, the main emphasis is on automation, mechanisation, management technique, etc. No doubt modernisation is necessary. But we should not forget that we are a poor country economically and we cannot compete with other countries like USA, USSR or even China in this respect. There should be a proper balance between the need of modernisation and the realities of economic situation. In spite of some advance in internal production and production capability, the defence apparatus is till to a great extent dependant on import at a great cost. We have 25 years of experience of manufacturing aircraft but still we have to import all combat and transport aircraft.

In this connection, I may mention about a report on Jaguar deal. I have gone through the papers. An article has appeared in *Blitz viz.*, "Infiltration, sabotage and corruption....IAF sells out HAL to foreigners." There is also a rejoinder by the Chairman of HAL to this. I have gone through all these. But it is not at all convincing. It should be seen whether we can ourselves manufacture such aircrafts or not. That should be cleared. 50% of parts and equipment of naval craft we make, are imported and we are in a big way dependent on import of many other equipment. All this means

that our emphasis on research and development and attainment of self-sufficiency is very minimal. Hence the first priority in defence should be attainment of self-sufficiency in arms and equipment. Imported arms and equipment is not a sure guarantee of defence. It is a way to disaster.

Now I would deal with some of the public sector undertakings under the management of the Defence Ministry. First I will deal with Bharat Electronics Limited, Ghaziabad, which is now under lock-out. The management says that the workers were on strike and so they had to declare a lock-out from 9th March. This is the copy of the notice pasted in front of the gates. I quote from Form No. 23:

"7. If strike, please state whether it is directed, organised or controlled by some union"

and the answer to this was:

"Not applicable"

There was no strike. If you go through the production records of the unit, you will find that even on the day before the lock-out was declared, there was no fall in production. The workers were only agitating for their demand. There was an agreement entered into between the workers and the management last year. In spite of that, the workers are agitating. What was their demand? They are demanding CCA. The management had issued a circular according to which the workers in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras will get that allowance. But that allowance is not given to the workers of Ghaziabad. The funny thing is that the officers are getting the allowance on the basis of that circular. The officers are getting an allowance of 6 per cent as City Compensatory Allowance. But the workers are not getting it. In that agreement, it is clearly stated that there will be no City Compensatory Allowance for the officers. In spite of that agreement, the officers are getting it. So, this is the workers' legitimate demand for which they are agitating. I hope, the hon. Minister will try to meet the legitimate demands of the workers.

As regards the Garden Reach Workshop, the hon. Minister just now stated that we should take an initiative to improve the affairs of the Garden Reach Workshop. The Garden Reach Workshop workers are getting the most minimum wages as compared to any engineering worker in Calcutta. The unskilled workers are getting Rs. 440/- including D.A. and the skilled workers are getting Rs. 560/- including D.A. They have never gone on strike. For the last two years, they are agitating for an increase in their emoluments.

There is a letter which has been signed by some of the officers there. I would like to quote that. A Joint Secretary—I will not name him—has given a written assurance "that the workers will not lose anything in view of the fact that the ensuing settlement which would be arrived at for a period of at least five years might be given effect from 1-1-77." This is an 'agreement, this is an understanding. The only difference of opinion is, from what date the agreement will come into effect. They say that it will come into effect from January, 1978. You are not honouring the assurance that you have given in writing. I hope, the hon. Minister will do something in this regard.

About the employees of the ordnance factories, it is good that you have formed an ordnance board. But the victimisation of 32 workers of the Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore, in the last few years, is there. The Railways have withdrawn it. They should also do it. Similarly, there is the victimisation of 14 workers of the Carriage Factory, Jabalpur. I would request the hon. Minister to do something about it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Defence Minister should say something about the bonus to Defence employees.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : माननीया आप इस बात को जानती हैं कि जब भी कोई बोलता होता है तो मै उसको डिस्टर्ब नही करना चाहता हू ।

सभापति महोदया, जब हम आज देश की सुरक्षा के बजट पर बोल रहे है तो मैं सबसे पहले मौखिक प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं यह देश, यह राष्ट्र, राष्ट्र के लोगों का है या सरकार मे बैठे कुछ मंत्रियो का है ? मैं मंत्री रहूं या न रहू लेकिन राष्ट्र सदा रहने वाला है। मैंने कभी नही माना कि राष्ट्र की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी केवल मंत्रिमंडल की है । यदि देश की आम जनता राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए तत्पर नही रहेगी तो केवल सरकार राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकती है । एक नहीं अनेक उदाहरण इस के दिए जा सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि यह सदन जो जनतंत्रीय सदन है,

[श्री राज नारायण]

इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे कि इस सदन की जिम्मेदारी क्या है। इस राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? देश है या सरकार है ? जिस रास्ते से चाहे सरकार चलती जाए, जिस तरह चाहे देश की सुरक्षा करे तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश की सुरक्षा अन्ततोगत्वा जा कर असुरक्षा में परिणत हो जाएगी । इस वास्ते इन बातों पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाना चाहिये ।

15 hrs.

मेरे पास पत्रों के बंडल के बंडल पड़े हुये है जैगुआर के बारे में। प्रधान मंत्री जी और सुरक्षा मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नही बताया जा सकता है, ऐसा करना जन हित मे नही है, अर्थ हित में नहीं है । अगर जन हित मे नहीं तो हम यहां किस लिए बैठे है ? फिर इस पार्लियामेंट पर, इस ससद् पर इतना खर्च क्यों होता है ? इसको भंग कर दो । आठ दस आदमी अच्छे चुने हुये, चुनीदा रख लो, एक उसको रख लो जो सुरक्षा के मामले में दक्ष हो, एक उसको रख लो जो अर्थ व्यवस्था के मामले में दक्ष हो, एक कृषि का दक्ष रख लो और राज चलाओ । बेमतलब हम यहां पड़े रहते है ।

आप चाहेंगे नही कि मैं उन पत्रों को पढ़ूं । सुरक्षा मंत्री जी की मैं बहुत इज्जत करता हूं, उनकी बातों की भी बहुत कद्र करता हूं । इसके अलावा भी उनके प्रति बहुत ही आदर व्यक्त करता हूं । लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के पत्रों को कुछ पढ़ देना चाहता हूं। यह 19 जनवरी का पत्र है :

"भाई श्री राजनारायण जी । आपका 13 जनवरी, 1979 का पत्र मिला जिसमें आपने जैगुआर के सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी रिपोर्ट की नकल मांगी है । परन्तु यह रिपोर्ट गोपनीय है । उसकी नकल भेजने से एक गलत मिसाल कायम होगी और ऐसा करना सार्वजनिक हित में भी उचित नहीं होगा, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं ।"

अब मैं अपना पत्र पढ़ूंगा तो लम्बा हो जाएगा। मैंने उनको तकनीकी जानकारी के लिए लिखा था । मैं जानता हूं बाबू जगजीवन राम झूठ नहीं बोलेंगे । मैंने जैगुआर, विजिन और मिराज तीनों की कम्पेरेटिव स्टडी की रिपोर्ट मागी थी, तीनों की प्रति घंटा चाल क्या है, उड़ान क्या है, तीनों घूमने में कितनी जगह लेते हैं यह जानकारी मांगी थी सब उनको नक्शा मैंने दे दिया था । अब हमने उनको लिखा कि यह सारा नक्शा हमने आपको दे दिया है, तकनीकी बातें बता दी है, प्रधान मत्री जी आप हमें कृपया बतायें कि ऐसा हुआ क्यों—

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : कहा मिला ?

श्री राज नारायण : नक्शा वही से मिला जहां से सरकार को मिला । आगे आप देखिए । दो जनवरी को पत्र आता है :

"भाई श्री राज नारायण जी । जैगुआर विमान के सम्बन्ध में आपका 19 दिसम्बर 1978 का पत्र मिला । इस मामले में संसद् में कई बार बहुत चर्चा हुई है और कुछ माननीय संसद् सदस्यों के साथ पत्र व्यवहार भी हुआ है । इसके बावजूद अगर आपको स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं है तो मुझे अफसोस है कि इससे ज्यादा और कुछ स्पष्ट करने में मैं मजबूर हूं और तकनीकी अथवा वित्तीय दृष्टि से इस बारे में कुछ कहना मुमकिन नहीं है ।"

तकनीकी भी है और वित्तीय भी है । समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि क्या श्री

जगजीवन राम भी इसी राय को रखेंगे ? अगर इस राय को रखेंगे तो इस देश का क्या होगा, भगवान जाने ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : क्या होगा वह करके दिखा दिया है।

श्री राजनारायण मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ कहूंगा जगजीवन राम जी से कि अनावश्यक गुस्से में या घमड मे न बोलें । न हम किसी के घमंड को बरदाश्त कर सकते है और न गुस्से को । अगर तनिक हमको छेड दिया जाता है तो हम उस मामले के आदि से अन्त तक मे गए बगैर नही रहते है । मै चाहता नही हू कि इस मौके पर जगजीवन राम मे उलझू और उनके जो मित्र लोग यहा थे उनको मैंने बता दिया था कि आज इन पत्रों को मे नही पढ़ूगा क्योकि जगजीवन राम जी मे मै उलझना नही चाहता हू आपने क्या दिखा दिया ? देश ने दिखा दिया है सेना मे दिखा दिया है पलटन ने दिखाया है । इस सरकार ने कुछ नही दिखाया है । इस सरकार ने अपनी कम अकली और अपनी कमजोरी और अपनी नपुसकता दिखाई है । दिखाया है पलटन ने, हश की जनता ने, पलटन और जनता ने बगलादेश की लड़ाई मे दिखाया और पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई मे दिखाया। कौन ऐसा जमाना है जिसको हम नही जानते हैं । कौन यहां इस समय पुराने कांग्रेसियों में हैं जो यह कह सकता है कि उसने हमसे ज्यादा सजा काटी है, कांग्रेसी राज मे हम 58 बार जेल काट चके है । क्या माने है? जगजीवन राम जी बेकार में थोड़े सा हमसे उलझे हैं ।

तो आप न बोलिये । जवाब आप दें आखिर में । कर के दिखा दिया । क्या दिखा दिया ? ठीक है, मैंने उस समय कहा था जब श्री मेनन साहब रक्षा मंत्री थे, जब चीन से हम हारे तब इस्ताफा दिया मेनन साहब ने । और जब हम बंगला देश में जीते तो भारत रत्न की पदवी मिली इन्दिरा गांधी को । यह सवाल मैं उठा चुका हूं । हार के वक्त जिम्मेदार रक्षा मंत्री माना गया । मेनन रूपी मुग्गा हट गया, प्रधान मत्री बच गया । और इस समय जब जीत हुई तो सारा श्रेय प्रधान मत्री को मिला । रक्षा मंत्री हट गया । क्योंकि रक्षा मंत्री बेचारा हरिजन था, और प्रधान मंत्री बम्हनी थी । यह हमने उस समय कहा था । जगजीवन बाबू जानते है हमारे सारे भावों को । इनके प्रति हम कितना आदर रखते है, यह जानते है ।

एक बात और कह दू, मैं यह पता लगा रहा हू आज सुबह से क्या हमारे सुरक्षा मत्री और विदेश मत्री एक ही मे नही हो सकते हैं ? जरा इस प्रश्न पर भी विचार हो । क्योकि सुरक्षा तो विदेशी हमले से करनी है । जगजीवन बाबू की पलटन हमारे देशी लोगो पर तो गोली चलायेगी नही । और अगर यह देशी लोगो पर गोली चलाने को कहें भी तो वह इन्कार कर देगी । इसलिये देश की सीमा की सुरक्षा करने के लिए विदेशी मामला भी इनके हाथ मे अगर रहे तो मैं समझता हूं अच्छा होगा । अभी डा० सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी कह गये, मै आदरणीय जगजीवन बाबू जी से विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि उनकी बात पर तो कभी यकीन करें ही नही, वरना देश जहन्नुम को चला जायगा । जैसा फतवा दे गये कि चीन की तरफ़ से कोई खतरा नही है । जैसे वह चीन के ठेकेदार है । मैं मानता हू कि अगर चीन का हमला होगा तो हम उनको भगा देंगे । अरे भाई तेरे पास क्या जानकारी है ? कैसे तू ऐसे बोल रहा है । क्यो तू तैयारी में कमी कराने की कोशिश कर रहा है ? क्या चीन से कुछ पाये हुए है ? इसका जवाब होना चाहिये ? मैं किसी देश के बारे में ठेकेदारी के साथ बोलू तो ऐसा लगता है कि साहब उस देश की मैं कोई एजेन्टी कर रहा हूं । न चीन की एजेन्टी करो, न अमरीका की एजेन्टी करो और न रशिया की एजेन्टी करो । यह तो मामला जायेगा विदेश नीति पर । मैं यह देखता हूं कि श्री पंडित जवाहर लाल

नेहरू की जो विदेश नीति थी घड़ी के पेंडुलम की तरह खट, खट, खट-एक तरफ रूस, फिर अमरीका, रूस फिर अमरीका, रूस फिर अमरीका वही पेंडुलम की नीति इस समय हमारे यहां भी चल रही है। इससे देश को बचना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुन्दु साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : यह तो हमारे आदमी हैं वहां। यह तो हमको खबर देते हैं। मैं कोई गलत बयानी नहीं करूंगा। वह हमारी पार्टी के पुराने हैं। कहीं भी रहेंगे तो पुरानी खबर कुछ हमको देंगे ही। देखिये मैं जल्दी जल्दी पढ़ देता हूं, टोकिये नहीं। बाद में अगर जगजीवन बाबू चाहेंगे, तो मैं सब उनको दे दूंगा हमारे पास सब है, कंपैरेटिव स्टडी का चार्ट है। पढ़ने में देर लगेगी, सब को देख लीजिये कि किस तरह से होगा।

किसी भी मायने में जगुआर मिराज से अच्छा नहीं हैं, न तो रफ्तार में, न पैंतरेबाजी में, न चक्कर घूमने में। जहां यह लेता है 2.3 किलोमीटर वहां वह लेता है, 6 किलोमीटर। फिर भी जगुआर अच्छा है, अच्छा, है, तो क्यों ? जगुआर अच्छा क्यों ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिराज अच्छा क्यों ?

श्री राज नारायण : मिराज को तो हमने बता दिया, हमने उसका चार्ट दे दिया।

हाल ही में सरकार ने वायुसेना के लिये जगुआर वायुयान लेने का निर्णय किया है। हम इस निर्णय को, तथा निर्णय करने की विधि को एक अत्यन्त ही चिन्ताजनक विषय समझते हैं जो कि राष्ट्र-हित के विरुद्ध है। इस विषय में सरकार ने संसद को तथा कुछ मंत्रियों को भी पूरी बातें न बताकर धोखा दिया है। मंत्रि-मंडल ने जान-बूझकर यह निर्णय जनता संसदीय दल की बैठक के बाद इसलिये किया कि फिर उसकी आलोचना न की जा सके। उल्लेखनीय है कि पहले-पहले श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र ने 4 अप्रैल, 1978 को लोक-सभा में नियम 377 के अधीन यह मामला उठाया था। फिर 29 अगस्त, 1978 को मैंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया। रक्षा मंत्री ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि कोई भी निर्णय नहीं लिया जायेगा तथा सभी मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा। बाद में रक्षा मंत्री को जब हमने पत्र लिखा तो उन्होंने सूचना दी कि पत्र हमको मिल गया है और सम्यक् विचार कर के सारा निर्णय लेंगे ? यह तो पहली पहली बात हो गई।

6 तारीख को जब जगजीवन बाबू, जनता पार्टी की मीटिंग हो रही थी, उसमें बैठे हुए थे तो मैं उनके पास गया। मैं ने कहा कि बाबू जी हम तो ऐसा सुन रहे हैं कि जगुआर लेने का निर्णय हो गया है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा नहीं। ज्यों ही मैं शाम की ट्रेन से कानपुर गया, तो कानपुर से पहुंचकर हमने वहां "जागरण" में पढ़ लिया कि निर्णय ले लिया गया। जब वहां जगजीवन बाबू से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं तो यह निर्णय कैसे हो गया, यह बात समझने की है। हमको बड़ा इस पर आश्चर्य हुआ।

ऐसे समय जगुआर के मंगाने का निर्णय लेकर, जब संसद का अधिवेशन नहीं था, तथा उसके चयन के तरीके पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करने वाले सदस्यों को सूचित न करके सरकार ने संसदीय प्रणाली का घोर अपमान किया है। इसकी घोषणा (6 अक्तूबर) से ठीक एक दिन पहले रक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि इस विषय में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है और न ही इतनी जल्दी में लिया जाने वाला है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जनता और संसद् में उस निर्णय के औचित्य के

प्रतिपादन के लिए वह इस संबंध में संसद् में तथा उन्हें लिखे गये पत्रों में उठाये गये प्रश्नों का उत्तर देंगे। पर ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ और चुपके-चुपके यह काम हो गया। क्यों ? इसका भी राज आना चाहिए।

हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार सबसे पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने जनवरी, 1978 में श्री कैलाहन के भारत आगमन के अवसर पर उन्हें ब्रिटिश वायुयान उद्योग की सहायता का आश्वासन संभवत दिया था।

एक माननीय सदस्य . सम्भवत: ?

श्री राज नारायण . हमारी जानकारी है कोई ज्यादा कहेगा तो ज्यादा बोल देंगे। टोको मत।

इसके बाद 20 मार्च, 1978 को ब्रिटिश प्रेस ने जगुआर के चुने जाने की खबर छापी। फरवरी में वह आये, मार्च में खबर छप गई लन्दन के पत्र में और जब 4 अप्रैल को श्याम बाबू ने यहां प्रश्न उठाया, आप इन सब तारीखों का तारतम्य देखिए तब सारी बात समझ में आयेगी।

पिछली गर्मी में जब प्रधान मंत्री अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन की यात्रा पर गये थे तो ब्रिटिश हितों को और बढ़ावा देने की नियत से ही उन्होंने फ्रांस के प्रधान मंत्री के निमंत्रण को स्वीकार नहीं किया। यह हमारा चार्ज है। फ्रांस के प्रधान मंत्री ने लिखा था कि हमारे यहां होकर जाइए, इसको भी देखते जाइए, लेकिन उसको देखा नहीं गया। लौटती यात्रा में प्रधान मंत्री के पुत्र, जो उनके राजनीतिक सचिव भी हैं, तथा उनके प्रधान सचिव लंदन रुके। सदन जानना चाहता है कि वे लंदन क्यों रुके। विश्वास किया जाता है कि उन्होंने जगुआर के सौदे के विषय में बातचीत की और वादे किये। यह भी ज्ञात है कि प्रधान सचिव श्री छिब्बर के होटल में ठहरे थे। श्री छिब्बर अभी भी ब्लैक-लिस्टेड पुरुष हैं। उसी होटल में सारी मीटिंग जगुआर कंपनी के लोगों के साथ हुई। उसमें कान्तिभाई भी सम्मिलित थे।

इधर भारत में फ्रांस के रक्षा मंत्री के उस प्रस्ताव को हम लोगों ने ठुकरा दिया, जिसमें उन लोगों ने अपनी वायुसेना के लिए बनाये गये विमानों को पहले हमें देने का वादा किया, तथा यहां पर बाद में अपने सब से नये विमान "मिराज 2000" या और भी नये माडेल के विमान बनाने की सहमति दी। श्री वाजपेयी के अनुसार उन्हें 6 अक्तूबर की कैबिनेट मीटिंग में यह खबर नहीं बताई गई कि फ्रांस एफ-1 भी अपने आर्डर से निकाल कर हमें शीघ्र देने को तैयार था।

जगुआर का उत्पादन अब पूर्णतया सम्पन्न हो चुका है। रायल एयर फोर्स के सभी 202 वायुयान सुपुर्द कर दिये गये है, जबकि ईक्वाडोर तथा ओमन को 12, 12 की खेपें कुछ ही महीने पहले सौंपी गईं। ब्रिटिश वायुयान कम्पनी ने फ्रेंच एयर फोस के सभी 200 एयर फेमों के लिए हिस्से पुर्जे सप्लाई किये है।

इसलिए यह समाचार स्पष्टतया सत्य नहीं है कि वे अब भी इंगलैंड तथा फ्रांस के लिए दो दो सौ जगुआर बना रहे है, जबकि उनके एक ग्राहक ईक्वाडोर, के विषय में विश्वास है कि अब वह फ्रांस के एफ-1 को अपना रहा है।

15.19 hr.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

इस तरह हमारी सरकार भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़ी भारत की गरीब जनता के पैसों से ब्रिटिश वायुयान उद्योगों को संरक्षण दे रही है।

इस सौदे के दूसरे कौन से नतीजे होंगे ? श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने हाल ही में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान को एफ-5 की बिक्री खेदजनक है और इससे महाद्वीप में सिर्फ हथि-

[श्री राजनारायण]

यारों की दौड तेज होगी । संभवत: उन्हें इसका एहसास नही है कि हम हथियारों की एक दौड हार चुके हैं । यह मान्य बात है कि पाकिस्तान के एफ-5 ई तथा मिराज-111 जगुआर को आसानी से मार गिरा सकते हैं । इस लिए लड़ाई तो पहले ही हार चुके है । जगुआर निशाना साध सकता है, (पर विजेन या एफ-1 के मुकाबले मन्द) लेकिन वह शत्रु के हवाई रक्षा मिसाइलों तथा लडाकू वायुयानों से बच नही सकता । मैं ने श्री जगजीवन राम को लिखे एक पत्र में कुछ तुलनात्मक आंकड़े दिये थे । उनमे यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि विचाराधीन तीनो वायुयानों में जगुआर सब से मन्द तथा हमला बोलने के बाद उच्च वेग से वापस आने मे बूस्टर का प्रयोग करने पर भी उतना रण कुशल नही है । इस बूस्टर एन्जिन से शत्रु के मिसाइलो को भी मौका मिलता है । इसके विपरीत मिराज एफ-1 'इन्फ्रा-रेड' मिसाइलों के आसन्न हमले के समय इंजन को बीमा कर सकता है और इस तरह पाकिस्तानी लड़ाकुओं से आसानी से बच निकल सकता है । जगुआर उच्च वेग से वायु मिसाइलें फायर करने में भी सक्षम नही है । हमारा आग्रह है कि इन वायुयानों के खरीद के ठेके पर हस्ताक्षर करने से पहले संसद को इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर मिलना चाहिए

मुझे मालूम नही कि आज स्थिति क्या है क्योंकि इस के पहले था कि रु० 15 सौ करोड़ का सौदा होगा । कल पेपर में आ गया कि रु० 2000 करोड का है । यह क्यों आ गया? जितने इस के पुर्जे है ब्रिटिश कम्पनी ने कहा था कि हम से लेने पड़ेंगे । वह चाहे खुद दें या दूसरे से खरीद कर दें मगर उसका खर्चा जितना ब्रिटिश सरकार कहेगी उतना भारत सरकार को देना पड़ेगा । यह कोई जांच नही सकता कि ब्रिटिश कम्पनी ठीक कह रही है या गलत कह रही है और जो आप ले रहे हैं.....(व्यवधान).....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 20 मिनट बोल चुके हैं

श्री राजनारायण : क्या 20 मिनट और ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, 20 मिनट तो आप बोल चुके है ।

श्री राजनारायण : अच्छा अब वायुयानों की कीमत पर आइए । ..(व्यवधान)... अच्छा, मैं वायुयानों की कीमत को छोड देता हूं. ...(व्यवधान).....

Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only four hours have been allotted for Defence, It is a very important subject. It involves 3,000 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यह समय हमारे समय में न जोड़ा जाय ।

मैं अब कीमतों पर नही जा रहा हूं केवल जगजीवन बाबू की सेवा मे इतना ही विनम्र निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि जो उस के कल पुरजे की सारी खरीद फरोख्त होगी उस की कीमत कहां जोड़ी जायगी ? उसकी कीमत को जोड कर दाम लगेगा ? उस की कीमत को जोड कर जो दाम लगेगा वह दूसरे जहाजों से कम होगा या ज्यादा होगा उसकी तुलना में, इसका उत्तर दें ।

अब मैं कुछ और प्रश्न रक्षा मंत्री जी से कर रहा हूं ।

क्या उत्तर अफ्रीका के छाड और मारिटानिया के संघर्ष में जगुआर वायु यान की भारी क्षति हुई है ? 12 में से सात नष्ट हो चुके हैं? और उस में कुछ जहाज इसलिए भी गिरे हैं यह कहा गया है कि गरमी में यह नहीं चल सकेंगे । तो क्या भारतवर्ष कम गरम है । भारतवर्ष की गर्मी के लिए ये

जहाज क्यों मंगाए जा रहे हैं ? यह पहला सवाल है ?

दूसरा यह है कि शांतिकाल में जगुआर तथा एफ–1 वायुयानों के नष्ट होने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आंकड़े क्या हैं ? इस से सदन के लोगों को पता चल सकेगा कि तीनों में क्या फर्क है। उन का कहना है कि जगुआर के दूहरे इंजन होने से वह ज्यादा दिन चलेंगे पर हमारी जानकारी कुछ और है ।

जगुवार तथा मिराज एफ-1 के क्या उपयोग हैं ? क्या जगुआर लड़ाकू वायुयान के तौर पर विश्वासपूर्वक पाकिस्तानी एफ-5 ई या मिराज 111 को मार गिरा सकता है या बच कर निकल सकता है ?

दोनों ही किस्मों के रखरखाव तथा वायुयान उपलब्धता के आंकड़े क्या है और उन की कुल कीमत में इन का क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

यदि पुर्जों को हम विदेश बेचेंगे तो जगुवार और मिराजएफ-1 के दूसरे कौन खरीददार हैं? जगुवार को बिक्री भारत को छोड कर समाप्त हो चुकी है जब कि मिराज एफ-1 अभी खरीदे जा रहे हैं और उस के लिए 1000 नये आदेश प्राप्त हुए है ?

क्या हर जगुवार के साथ पूर्ण सहायक उपस्कर सप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं जिस के बिना वे परिचालन के लिए बेकार होंगे ?

सौदा रुपयों में किया गया है या पौंड स्टर्लिंग में ? यदि उत्तरी समुद्र के तेल की आमद से स्टर्लिंग की कीमत चढ़े तो क्या जगुवार की कीमत में भी पर्याप्त वृद्धि नहीं होगी ? ब्रिटिश पौंड का मूल्य इस समय पहले ही 4.5 प्रतिशत चढ़ चुका है। यदि सभी पुर्जों का तथा हमारे लिए जगुवार के बदलाव का खर्च लिया जाय तो अब वह सस्ता नहीं है। यह हमारा अन्दाज है।

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि फ्रांस द्वारा मिराज एफ-1 के जल्दी सप्लाई का तथा यहां पर मिराज 2000 तथा अन्य नये विमानों के बनाने के प्रस्तावों को ठुकरा दिया गया है ? अगर यह सही है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जगुवार जो एक आउट डेटेड चीज हो गई है उस को बनाने के लिए भारत में प्रयत्न क्यों हो रहा है ?

हमें विश्वस्त सूत्रों से पता चला है कि पिछले साल, सितम्बर में जब एक छोटा गुप्त मिशन यूरोप के दौरे पर गया था तो उसे फ्रेंच प्रस्ताव काफी आकर्षक लगा था और उन्होंने नयी दिल्ली को इस की खबर दी। पर फिर यहां से कहा गया कि...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : राजनारायण जी अब खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं बहुत जल्दी कर रहा हूं। आप समझिए कि जैसे कि घुड़दौड़ कर रहा हूं।

भारत सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है या इन के अफसरों की ओर से कि ऐसी बातचीत की जाय जिस से इंग्लैंड और फ्रांस दोनों ही प्रसन्न रहें। यह भी कहा गया कि इंगलैंड में जगुआर की खरीद न करने पर हमारे सिले सिलाये वस्त्रों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने की धमकी दी। क्या यह सच है ? पूर्णतया तैयार वायुयान तथा 1000 वायुयानों के पुरजों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के लिए वापस खरीदने के प्रस्ताव से इंगलैंड के साथ हमारे कपड़े के व्यापार की क्षतिपूर्ति हो गई है। इस का भी जवाब मिलना चाहिए।

सर्विस के चीफ, जिनका स्थान सचिव से ऊंचा होता रहा है इसके पहले जैसी मेरी जानकारी है...

श्री सत्येन्द्र नाथ सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : अभी भी है।

श्री राज नारायण : सत्येन्द्र बाबू कह रहे हैं कि अभी भी है लेकिन अब उनको एक

[श्री राज नारायण]

सचिव की कमेटी मे मेम्बर बनाया गया है, जिससे कि उन पर दबाव रहे। जब एक सचिव की कमेटी बनेगी, तो वह कमेटी देखेगी और बताएगी कि कौन सा जहाज खरीदे और कौन सा न खरीदे और सर्विस का चीफ उस कमेटी का मेम्बर रहेगा। इस तरह से उस के ऊपर उन का दबाव आ जाएगा। जिस तरह से हमारे फौज के अफसरों पर दबाव डाला गया है तथा निर्णय लेने की प्रणाली के दर्जे को नीचे गिराया गया है, एक बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक बात है। इस को आसानी से आप निगलिये मत और श्री जगजीवन राम जी से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करे क्योंकि पल्टन के लोगों मे इस से असतोष है और वे ये सोचते है कि डिपार्टमेन्टल सचिव से हमारा चीफ भी नीचे है। हाल ही मे सरकार ने सम्बन्धित ब्रिटिश फर्म को इग्लैंड निर्मित 40 जगुआर के आदेश दिये हैं। ब्रिटिश फर्म ने सिर्फ मूल वायुयान की कीमत बताई है। सभी सहायक उपस्करो, हथियारों और पुर्जों की कीमत अलग होगी। उन्हे इन सहायक उपस्करों की कीमते बढाने और पार्टी से खरीदने का विकल्प रहेगा। पर सिवाय मौजूदा फर्म के और कौन उनकी कार्यकुशलता का गारंटी देगा। इस तरह के दबाव का तथा ऐसे खराब निर्णय का फौज के लोग पर बहुत ही गलत असर हो सकता है और हो रहा है। वे लोग अच्छे फौजी की तरह कानूनानुसार राजनीति से अलग रहते है। पर यदि हम राजनीतिज्ञ लोग उन का बचाव न करेंगे तो देश के लिये बहुत ही खराब परिणाम हो सकता है। यह संभावना से बाहर नही है कि किसी दिन आपके कानून को भी न माना जाए।

और अन्त मे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक खबर आई है कि हमारी सरकार के इस निर्णय के एक ही हफ्ते बाद श्री आगा शाही (पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री) फ्रांस गये और वहां पर मिराज कम्पनी के लोगों से और वहां की सरकार से बातचीत की। वे लोग अब पाकिस्तान में मिराज एफ–1 बनाना चाहते हैं। इसके लिये पूरे पैसे साउदी अरब देने को तैयार है। इस योजना में हाथ बंटाते हुए चीन ने भी 100 मिराज एफ–1 इस उद्योग से खरीदने का वायदा किया है। जरा डा० सुब्रहमण्यम स्वामी इस को सुन ले। तो आगे चल कर हमारे जगुआर दुश्मन के मिराज विमानो के शिकार बनेंगे। इस निर्णय का यही फल है और हमारा कारखाना 1982 मे जगुआर बनाना शुरु करेगा, जबकि सारे ससार मे इस को सर्विस मे निकाला जा रहा होगा।

यह साफ है कि जगुआर के सौदे का निर्णय राष्ट्रहित के विरुद्ध है और जिस तरह से इस निर्णय को लिया गया, वह ससदीय प्रजातन्त्र के विरुद्ध है। अभी भी समय है कि इस मे बदलाव किया जाए और कम से कम यहा जगुआर बनाने के निर्णय को बदलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अभी और बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले है इसलिए अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण हमको पाच मिनट दे दीजिए। ओनली फाइव मिनिट्स। हमारी जगजीवन राम जी से अपील है कि वे इस तरफ देखे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। आप ने काफी समय ले लिया है।

श्री राज नारायण. उत्तर भारत के लिए तो हमारे सुब्रहमण्यम साहब ने जगजीवन राम जी से अपील कर दी। इन की बात मत मानिये नही तो हिमालय खतरे में पड जाएगा। मैं पश्चिम की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब खत्म कीजिए, यह किसी और मौके पर आप कहिये।

श्रीमन् मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि एक काली घटा पश्चिम की ओर से आ रही है। उस की ओर मैं जगजीवन राम जी का ध्यान दिला रहा हूं। जिस तरह हमारी सरकार को तथा इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज को वियतनाम पर चीन के हमले का पता नहीं था उसी तरह से शायद इसको यह भी पता न हो कि पाकिस्तान, ईरान, अफगानिस्तान, अरब और बंगलादेश एक पेन इस्लामिक बेनर के नीचे आयेंगे और आ कर के एक जबर्दस्त फौजी अड्डा बनायेंगे। मैं सरकार की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि ईरान के पास अमेरिका के 80 एफ–14 हमला तथा लड़ाकु विमान, दो सौ एफ–4 फैन्टम विमान, 800 हेलीकाप्टर और सेना को कहीं भी ले जाने के अन्य विमान हैं। यह सब ईरान के पास है, और पाकिस्तान के पास 35 Miraj भी आ रहे है। इस को देख कर हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी भारत की पलटन को सुसज्जित करें। अगर हम आधुनिक शस्त्रों में यकीन करते है तो हमें आधुनिक हथियार बनाने में संकोच नहीं करना चाहिए। (व्यावधान) एटम बम बनायें या न बनाये। इस विवाद को हमें खत्म करना चाहिये यदि हम शस्त्र की लड़ाई मे विश्वास करते हैं तो आधुनिक शस्त्रों को अपनायें और यदि नहीं तो अहिंसात्मक ढंग से निहत्ता लड़ाई करें और तमाम अस्त्र शस्त्र को समाप्त करें। अपनी पलटन को कटवाएं, देश की जनता को मरवाएं। हमें ईमानदारी से सही बात करनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also join my hon. friends who had expressed serious concern to the developing serious threat to India's security. I do not agree with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy when he says that the threat is to come from the Soviet Union, a super power, by which actually he wanted to conceal the real threat that has already started coming from a super power, that is, from the United States imperialists. They have already decided to creat a 5th Fleet and it will have a base at Diego Garcia and I think it is not only a threat to our country but also a threat to all the littoral countries around the Indian ocean, particularly around the Arabian Sea. It is time for the Government to take serious note of this development and it is also time for our Government to tell the United States that they have no business to meddle with the Indian Ocean and particularly in the Arabian Sea. The Government of India should take the lead in organising all the littoral countries and make a strong protest against the United States role of self-appointed policeman in the Arabian Sea and around our coastalline. Therefore, the main threat that comes particularly as a result of the recent developments in Iran is from the U.S.A. This brings us to another area which is of particular interest to us. We have been threatened thrice by the country. We have been attacked by that country, not once, twice but thrice. That is Pakistan. Since the United States has lost its military bases in Iran, there is every possibility of further increasing the U.S. military aid to Pakistan that too in sophisticated military weapons and equipments.

This has added further to the threat to our country's security. There is also another development which the Government of India has to take note of There are reports about the United States attempt to knock out a defence organization, a new military alliance comprising Pakistan, Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia. Apart from that, if you turn to our North there is our great neighbour, China, whom Dr. Subramaniam Swamy tried to show as engaged in rivalry with Soviet Union, by which he implied that China, even if it wants, has no time to turn to our borders. In this connection, I want to point out that the Peking leadership is the most unpredictable leadership in this region. Nobody knows at what time they would turn against whom. Their aggression of Vietnam has fully made this clear. What I want to say is that it is all the more important that we strengthen our vigil and we strengthen our defence preparedness to meet all eventualities.

When I speak of the defence preparedness, I must also speak about the vital importance of self-reliance in defence potential and defence capability. I do agree that a number of steps have been taken in order to increase the indigenization of weapons and equipment and a considerable progress has been achieved in this respect. I have no doubt about it, but I want to to point out that dependence on foreign

(Shri P.K. Kodiyan)

technology continues to dominate defence potential and defence preparedness in some of the very vital fields, for example, our air force. We have been for a long time feeling the necessity and urgency of a deep-striking aircraft. Now, it has been decided that Jaguar will be the most sutiable aircraft for the purpose and I do not want to go into the various aspects of that deal. I would only like to know, what the Government has done in order to develop the indigenous capability of producing our own engine, our own air frame and our own aircrafts. What has the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. been doing ? It is the biggest public sector unit under the Defence Ministry. The HAL has been experimenting with various engines etc. What has been the history of hal? I would say theirs is a sad history of taking the projects with a very great enthusiasm and abandoning them in the midst, thereby wasting crores of public money. I would ask the hon. Minister, what has happened to the projects like HF 24, HJE 2500, Pistol engine for Basant aircraft, Engine development for Kiran and various other projects including GTX development. What has happened to these projects ? As I have said, these projects were started with very publicity, but these have been abondoned half-way. They have been abandoned, thereby wasting more than Rs. 83 crores of public money on these various projects. What were the reasons why our designers and technicians are not allowed, are not encouraged to concentrate on developing an indigenous engine and an indigenous aircraft ? If our scientists and technicians could develop and shoot Aryabhatta into space, and if we can have an atomic explosion in the Rajasthan desert, I don't think that our country lacks any scientific or technical talent.

I should charge this Govrnment, that it has been following a policy of importing, may be out of exigency, everything important at each and every stage—which is detrimental to the long term interests of self-sufficiency. I only want to quote here an observation which the Director of National Aeronautics Laboratory, Dr. S. R. Valluri had made, while addressing the Annual Meeting of the Aeronautical Society last year. He said :

> "We get an uneasy feeling that all is not well with aeronautics in India, and that we are at cross-roads, and unless some positive decisions are taken now, we are likely to be closing our option for indigenous capability, growth and obtaining a reasonable degree of self-sufficiency in about a decade from now."

I want to add that various deficiencies and defects in the planning and execution of various projects in HAL were pointed out by some scientists, designers and officers who really wanted this premier Defence project to succeed in meeting the targets which the country has set for it. I am told that the officers who criticised the various shortcomings, have been victimized. Recently, I am told that a number of officers have been suspended, for the reason that they have organized themselves into a trade union in this unit.

After referring to this, I now come to some of the problems of the employees in the various Defence sector projects. My firend Saradish Roy had referred already to the Bharat Electronics at Ghaziabad. I do not want to repeat what he had said. I only wanted to tell the hon. Minister that because of the obstinancy of the management there, in not giving the employees City Compensatory Allowance at the rate they have given to the officers, a situation has arisen where they had declared a lock-out, by which this concern is losing Rs. 1 crore a month at Ghaziabad. If they had accepted the employees' demand, the total expenditure per month would not have been more than Rs. 72,000. The Deputy General Manager was mainly responsible for this anti-worker attitude; and because of his attitude, the concern is losing about Rs. 1 crore a month. And this Deputy General Manager was transferred from Kanpur. While he was in Kanpur, there was a serious allegation of mismanagement and corruption against him.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into the grievances of the workers of BEL and redress them as early as possible. Regarding the strike in Garden Reach workshop I find from the documents which I have that the hon. Minister, Prof. Sher Singh, assured the employees that whatever assurance has been given by officers earlier would be fully implemented. He should implement this assurance.

Coming to ordnance factories, I find that there is a serious shortage of work in a number of factories. For example, in the Rifle factory, Icchapore, Ordnance Factory, Tiruchy and small arms factory, Kanpur, etc., there is a shortage of work. Wherever small arms are being manufactured, there is a shortage of work. What steps Government are taking to meet this shortage ? I would like the hon. Minister to give us an assurance that under no circumstances the work will be given to the private sector at the cost of these ordnance factories.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for having decided to set up

Ordnance Factories Development Board. I would request him to include in the Board the representatives of the Defence employees.

Last year, during the discussion, I pleaded with the hon. Minister that restrictions imposed on trade union rights in some of the northern areas by the previous government and also on MES employees should be withdrawn. Today, I am happy to note that these restrictions have since been withdrawn. But I find that these restrictions are still continuing in Jammu area, particularly on the MES employees. I request the hon. Minister to remove these remaining restrictions also and get the full cooperation of the employees in running these factories.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (सोनीपत). डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट की जो डिमांड्ज हमारे सामने हैं, इस बहस मे मैं उनका समर्थन करता हू, लेकिन 2,4 बातें इस मिलेटरी के बारे मे मैं डिफैन्स मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस मे लाना चाहता हूं।

सब जानते है कि देश की सुरक्षा बहुत ही लाजमी है और उसको कायम रखने के लिये अपनी डिफैन्स फोर्सज के अन्दर काफीडैन्स रिपोज करने के लिये एक और आर्गेनाइजेशन डिफेन्स के लिये जरूरी है, इसकी बाबत मै मंत्री मौसूफ का ध्यान अकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, वह है इटेलिजैन्स। बाबूजी, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते है कि बावजूद हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी के, कि शांति अमन कायम रखने के लिये हम अपने नबर्स की टेरीटोरियल इन्टेग्रिटी को रेस्पैक्ट करते है,

We were subjected to aggression by two countries at three different time since our independence.

एक दफे चाइना ने हमला किया, दो दफे पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दोनों दफे हमारी इंटेलिजैन्स फेल हुई। कहा जाता है कि जिस देश की दो आंखे हैं, उसकी सरहदों को कोई खतरा नहीं हो सकता है। अगर हमारी इनटेलिजेंस मजबूत होती, तो जिस तरह से हम पर हमला किया गया, और इनिशिएटिव दो दफा पाकिस्तान के हाथ में रहा, वह कभी नहीं हो सकता था। इनटेलिजेन्स के जरिये ही हम कंट्री के सामने पेश थ्रेट का एसेसमैंट कर सकते हैं।

बाबूजी अच्छी तरह जानते है कि इसराईल पिछली लड़ाई में इस लिए हार गया, क्योंकि उसकी इनटेलिजेंस चार छः घटे के लिए फेल हो गई और वह सिचुएशन को अच्छी तरह से एसेस नही कर सका। और हमारी इनटेलिजेंन्स का क्या हाल है? बंगलादेश मे शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान का एसेसिनेशन हुआ। वहां हमारे राजदूत बैठे हुए थे। हमारे इनटेलिजेन्स की कई आर्गनाइजेशन्स बताई जाती है। मगर वे सब फेल हो गई। किसी को पता नही लगा कि शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान कत्ल होने वाले है, वहां कुछ होने वाला है और वहा की गवर्नमेंट फाल होने वाली है।

यही नही, 1965 मे इच्छोगिल कैनाल के पीछे इतना मिलिटरी बिल्ड-अप हुआ वहा बहुत आर्म्ज और एम्युनीशन को जमा किया गया, मगर हमारी इनटेलिजेंन्स टोटली फेल हुई और हमें किसी प्रकार की इनफार्मेशन नही मिल सकी। हमारे यहा जो रा है, वह सिर्फ पुलिस पर्सोनिल से मैन की जाती है। उसमें डिफेस का कोई आदमी नही है, और अगर डिफेंस का कोई आदमी है भी, तो वह नाम मात्र के लिए है। अगर रा हमारी इनटेलिजेन्स का सब से बडा विग है, तो उसे डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री या एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्ज मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर आना चाहिए, ताकि हमे जल्दी से जल्दी इनफर्मेशन मिल सके और हमारी आर्म्ड फोर्मिज उससे फायदा उठा सकें।

1965 में काश्मीर मे आर्म्ड पाकिस्तानियो ने इनफिल्ट्रेट किया, लेकिन किसी को उसका पता नहीं चला। इसलिए मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वह अपनी इनटेलिजेंस को मजबूत करें। अभी पिछले दिनों उन्हें देश की इनटेलिजेंस का पता लग गया है, वह पुलिस की इनटेलीजेंस हो या गवर्नमेंट की इनटेलिजेंस। यहां तो माफी

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक]

मागने से काम चल गया। लेकिन अगर डिफेंस की इनटलिजेंस फेल हो गई, तो माफी मागने से काम नही चलेगा। उसकी वजह से देश को पता नही कितनी आपत्ति का सामना करना पडेगा। तब गवर्नमेंट को कोई बख्शेगा नही।

यह कहना तो ठीक है कि वी आर प्राउड आफ आवर जवान्ज, वी आर प्राउड आफ आवर मिलिटरी। यह भी कहा जाता है कि दि कन्ट्री इज बिहाइड दि मिलिटरी। लेकिन यह तो सिर्फ उसी वक्त तक होता है, जबकि लडाई होती है। जब लडाई खत्म हो जाती है, तो सारा मुल्क जवान और मिलिटरी को भूल जाता है। मैं अपनी आखो देखी तस्वीर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हू कि जब हमारे जवानो और मिलिटरी आफिसर्ज को सिविलयन्ज से पाला पडता है, जब वे किसी गवर्नमेंट आफिस मे जाते है या सिविल सर्वेन्टस के पास जाते हैं, तो जिस तरह से उनके प्रति डिसरेस्पेक्ट शो की जाती है, उसकी कोई मिसाल नही मिल सकती है। "जय जवान" का नारा सिर्फ उसी वक्त लगाया जाता है, जब कि वे लोग लडने के लिए जाते है। इस लिए गवर्नमेंट को ऐसा इन्तजाम करना पडेगा कि हमारी मिलिटरी का मोरल कायम रहे। उसका मोरल गिरता जा रहा है।

एक मिलिट्री का जवान एट दि प्राइम आफ हिज लाइफ रिटायर हो जाता है। सात आठ या दस साल के अदर आ कर वह अपने घर बैठ जाता है। उस के सामने उस समय क्या होता है ? बच्चे पढने वाले होते है, जवान लडकी शादी करने के लिए होती है और उस के पास उस समय कुछ होता नही है। वह बेचारा वैसे का वैसा ही वहा पर आता है। उस के पास कोई जराये ऐसे नही होते कि वह लडकी की शादी कर दे या बच्चों को तालीम दिलवा सके। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूं क डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट इस समय इसके लिए कुछ कर रहा है कि उन को कोई सर्विस वगैरह दोबारा दिलाई जाय। लेकिन वह तो बहुत ही मीगर है। उनके मोरल को कायम करने के लिए आप को उन्हे इन्श्योर करना चाहिए कि वहा से आते ही उन के लिए दूसरे जराय उपलब्ध होगे। आफ्टर रिटायमेंट आफ्टर सेवन इयर्स आफ सर्विस जब वह बाहर आए तो आते ही उन के लिए दूसरे जराय आप कायम करे ताकि वह अपनी फमिली को चला सके और जिस से लोगो को एक एन्करेजमेंट मिले आर्मी के अदर भर्ती होने के लिए और देश की रक्षा के लिए जान देने के लिए।

उनके मोरेल के बाबत दूसरी अर्ज मै यह करना चाहता हू कि आर्मी वालो का मोरेल क्यो गिरा हुआ है, यह आप देखे तो जो आप का पैरा मिल्ट्री फोर्सेज है या बार्डर सक्योरिटी फोर्स है उन को जितने इलावेमेज और ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज दी जाती है वह मिलिट्री के जवान से ज्यादा होती है सिवाय एक पे-स्केल के जिस के बारे मे कि मै कह नही सकता हू। वरना और फैमिलिटीज और एलावेमेज उन को एक जवान से ज्यादा मिलते है जब कि सर्विस कडीशन को आप देखे तो उन की सर्विस कडीशस कितनी हार्ड है जो जा कर अपनी जान पर खेलते है और कितने साफिस्टिशेटड और वैल्यूएबल वेपन्स उन्हे हैंडिल करने पडते है जिनको हैंडिल करने के लिए बहुत एक्स-पीरिएस की जरुरत है। कितना हार्ड वर्क उनको करना पडता है और इधर बी एस एफ और दूसरी पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सेज जो है। उन को उन से ज्यादा इलावेंस दिए जाते हैं आप दोनो का मुकाबिला कर के देखे। इस से उन को कितनी तकलीफ होती है यह आप सोचे। जो लोग फारवर्ड एरियाज के अन्दर रहते हैं, हम ने अपनी आखों से देखा है फारवर्ड लाइन्स को, वहां क- स कितनी हार्ड हैं जिन के अन्दर कि उन को काम करना पड़ता है।

तीसरी बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं जिस की वजह से बहुत जबर्दस्त मिलिट्री के अन्दर लोगों का मोरल गिरा हुआ है। अगर उन के काउन्टरपार्ट को आप पुलिस मे या सिविल मे देखें और उन के रैंक को उन के साथ मिलाया जाय तो आप देखेंगे, कहां एक कर्नल रहता है एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अन्दर और कहां एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर या पुलिस सुपरिंटेंडेंट जो उस के रैंक का होता है वह रहता है, दोनों की रेस्पेक्ट और खातिर तवज्जह मे कितना अन्तर होता है ? या वहा जो डिप्टी सुपरिंटेंडेंट आफ पुलिस होता है उस को जितनी रेस्पेक्ट और तवज्जह मिलती है उतनी भी शायद उस को नही मिलती। यह एक आम शिकवा शिकायत आप के आफिसर्स के अन्दर है जिस को खत्म करने और चैक करने की आप कोशिश करें वरना इस किस्म की जो चीजे हैं उन से उन का मोरल गिरता है और अगर किसी कट्टर की आर्मी का मोरल गिर जाता है तो आप समझ सकते हैं भविष्य मे अगर कट्टी के ऊपर किसी किस्म का खतरा इधर उधर से आता है तो क्या हालत हो सकती है ? अगर कोई आदमी यह कहे कि अब खतरे की बात नही है, पाकिस्तान से हमारी दोस्ती है, चीन से हमारी दोस्ती है, आप फ्रेंडशिप बढ़ाने के लिए चीन मे पहुच गए, पाकिस्तान मे पहुच गए, लेकिन इस से कुछ नही होता है। आप का पाला बडे अनस्क्रुपलस कंट्रीज से पड़ा हुआ है। किसी वक्त भी आप को खतरा हो सकता है चीन की तरफ से और पाकिस्तान की तरफ से और इसीलिए हमे आइन्दा अपनी मिलिट्री के अन्दर अपना कान्फिडेंस इम्प्रोव करने के लिए उन के मोरल को कायम रखना चाहिए, उस को गिरने नही देना चाहिए, यह मेरा आपसे बडा नम्र निवेदन है।

आप ने मिलिट्री वालो को देने के लिए एक हाउसिंग का प्रोग्राम बनाया हुआ है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन साथ साथ यह कहूंगा कि उन लोगों को इस की वजह से बहुत भारी तकलीफात है, इसलिए इस को स्पीड अप करने की जरूरत है।

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

जहां मैं यह बाते आप की नोटिस मे ला रहा हू वहा एक अर्ज यह करना चाहता हू कि एक बडा जबर्दस्त खर्चा ऐसा है जिसे हैवी वेस्टेज इन दि मिलिट्री कहा जा सकता है और उस को बचाने की जरूरत है। वह पैसा आप इन जवानों की सर्विस कडीशस को अच्छी करने के ऊपर या दूसरी जगह खर्च कर सकते है। वह वेस्टेज है पैट्रोल का।

हरेक आदमी जानता है, कोई ऐसा नही है जो यह न जानता हो कि मिलट्री मे पेट्रोल की वेस्टेज है। हम सड़को पर देखते हैं कि बडी बेरहमी से मिलिट्री व्हेइकल्स स्टाफ के आदमी यूज करते है और उस इस्तेमाल करने को ड्यूटी मे दिखाया जाता है। हमारी मिलिट्री मे यह बडी भारी कमी है। इस को चैक करने की जरूरत है। इस के बारे मे बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि इस को चैक नही किया जा सकता है लेकिन मैं कहता हू कि इस को चैक किया जा सकता है। जब भी व्हेइकल्स ड्यूटी के लिए इस्तेमाल हों उन पर 'आन ड्यूटी' का फ्लेग लगा होना चाहिए ताकि हरेक आदमी को यह पता लग जाए कि यह मिलिट्री व्हेइकल्स आन ड्यूटी है। मिलिट्री मे जो चेकिंग स्टाफ होता हैं उसको भी चेक करने मे आसानी होगी। इससे बडा जबर्दस्त चेक मिलिट्री मे व्हेइकल्स का होगा। इस से न केवल मिलिट्री को ही फायदा होगा बल्कि हमारी कन्ट्री को भी फायदा होगा जहां पेट्रोल की इतनी कमी है, जहां पेट्रोल के लिए हमे इतना खर्च करना पडता है। इस तरह से पेट्रोल की

मिलिट्री में बचत कर के हम दूसरी जगह उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे।

16.00 hrs.

एक मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत-सी जगहों पर मिलिट्री वालों के बच्चों को तालीम देने के लिए स्कूल नहीं हैं। कहीं सेन्ट्रल स्कूल हैं, कहीं आर्मी स्कूल हैं लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी जगह हैं जहां उनके बच्चों को तालीम देने के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जो लोग फ्रन्ट पर होते हैं उन्हें इससे बड़ी ही मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता है। वे कहीं होते हैं, बच्चे कहीं होते हैं। उन्हें इससे जिस मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता है उसकी कहीं मिसाल नहीं मिल सकती। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं जब बाप कहीं हो, मां कहीं हो और बच्चे कहीं हों तो कितनी मुश्किल उनके सामने आ सकती है। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के लिए एक जगह स्कूलों का इंतजाम किया जाए। अगर यह पोसिबल न हो तो उन लोगों के बच्चों का दूसरे स्कूलों में खासमखास इंतजाम करना चाहिए। जो भी फारवर्ड एरिया में जवान या अफसर काम करते हैं उनके बच्चों के लिए प्रायोरिटी बेसिस पर स्कूलों के अन्दर पढ़ाई का इंतजाम किया जाए। इसकी मैं अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।

मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। मुझे कुछ सुझाव अपने गुजारिश करने थे जिनको कि मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टिर साहब के और चेयरमैन साहब के नोटिस में लाना चाहता था। मैं यहां पर कोई पोलिटिक्स डिस्कस नहीं करना चाहता हूं जैसे कि आधे घंटे से, 35 मिनट से कुछ कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, जो कि राज नारायण कमेटी आन जगजीवन राम उसको डिस्कस किया गया। मैं इस किस्म की पोलिटिक्स में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। हमें मिलिट्री की तरफ देखना चाहिए और अपनी कन्ट्री की डिफेंस की तरफ देखना चाहिए। हमें अपने में यकीन होना चाहिए, हमारे जो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं उनमें एत्माद होना चाहिए और अपनी गवर्नमेंट में एत्माद होना चाहिए। हमें देखना चाहिए कि वह अपने एक्शन से काम कर सकती है या नहीं। किसी किस्म की पोलिटिक्स ला कर इस हाउस का टाइम जाया करने से मुश्किल हो जाती है। मैं चेयर को भी देखता हूं कि वह शरीफ आदमी के पीछे पड़ जाती है। इससे मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि दूसरे बुरे हैं। मेरा मतलब यही है कि जो मेम्बर बिचारे कभी बोलते नहीं है, उनके लिए मुश्किल पैदा हो जाती है। जो मजबूत मेम्बर है, वे बोल जाते है। इसलिए मैं चेयर से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे हम कमजोर मेम्बर्स की तरफ भी देख लिया करे।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (अलमोड़ा) : सभापति जी, मैं प्रतिरक्षा बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं एक ऐसे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुना गया हू जिस से दो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाएं—भारत-नेपाल और भारत-चीन—संलग्न हैं। वहां कुछ ऐसे भी परिवार हैं जिन मे से एक-न-एक व्यक्ति सदा सेना सेवाओं में रहा है। पिथौरागढ़ जिले में आज भी 22000 सैनिक सेवारत हैं। करीब चालीस हजार सेवानिवृत्त हैं। जब कभी मैं जाता हूं सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक अपनी कठिनाइयां मेरे सामने रखते हैं। मैं आशा करता हू कि इस बार प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी उन कठिनाइयों का निराकरण करने की पूरी व्यवस्था करेंगे। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि सेना में हमेशा जवान लोग ही ज्यादा रहेंगे। जिन की आयु अधिक हो गई है उनको भी बहुत अधिक ऐसे काम नहीं दिए जा सकते हैं। इसलिए वहां सेना निवृत्ति की आयु बाकी सेवाओं से कम ही रहेगी, उस में कुछ न कुछ अन्तर तो रहेगा ही। पहले सेना

निवृत्ति की आयु जब रखी गई थी तब भारत-वर्ष में औसत आयु कम थी और शायद सेना का जो उद्देश्य था वह भी सीमित था। मेरा निवेदन है कि केवल पंद्रह वर्ष के कार्यकाल के बाद जो आप किसी भी जवान को सेवा निवृत्त कर देते हैं इस में आप संशोधन करें और यदि सम्भव हो तो बीस वर्ष की सेवा निर्धारित करें या इसको 35 और 40 वर्ष की आयु के बीच रखें। तब तक आप उनको सेवा में रखें। सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद जैसा प्रो० शेर सिंह ने बताया है आप ऐसे कारगर-उपायों का अवलम्बन करें ताकि अनुभव और अनुशासन का लाभ देश को वे दे सकें।

पेंशन का भी सवाल है। बहुत कम पेंशन उनको दी जाती है। बहुत कम आयु में उनको आप सेवा निवृत्त चूंकि कर देते है इसलिए उनको बहुत लम्बे समय तक अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण करना पड़ता है। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि डेढ़ सौ या पौने दो सौ-न्यूनतम पेंशन की राशि आप रखें सभी के लिए।

मेरे यहां कुछ अधिकारी भी है जो सेवा निवृत्त हो कर आते हैं। यह केवल जवानों का ही सवाल नहीं है। वे बताते हैं कि नागर सेवाओं, सिविल सर्विसिस और इन लोगों मे कितना अन्तर है, वेतनमानों में तथा मंहगाई भत्ते आदि में। वेतनमान का सवाल तो शायद ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन महंगाई-भत्ते में जो विसंगतियां है उनके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि 2400 रुपए और उससे अधिक के वेतनमान के लोग जो सेना में काम कर रहे हैं जो देश की नागर सेवा से किसी भी तरह कम नहीं है, जिन का त्याग कम नहीं है, जो बहुत सक्षम हैं, बहुत योग्य हैं, देश निष्ठ हैं उनके वास्ते भी आप महंगाई भत्ते की व्यवस्था करें, उनको किसी प्रकार से यह महसूस न होने दें जिससे वे समझें कि उनको यह त्याग करने के लिए कहने के बाद भी उनके साथ किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव किया जाता है।

छावनियों की भी एक समस्या है। वहां पर भूमियां हैं वहां बने हुए मकान हैं जो बहुत समय से लीज पर ले कर रखे गये हैं और उनके आवंटन के मामले लटके हुए हैं। इस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें।

प्रतिरक्षा के साथ कुछ व्यापक प्रश्न भी जुड़े हुए हैं। मैं कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुन रहा था तो मुझे ऐसा लगा रहा था कि सुरक्षा के स्थान पर शायद कुछ हथियार बेचने वाली कम्पनियों के प्रचार का भी प्रभाव हमारे देश पर पड़ रहा है। हम देश की सुरक्षा की ओर पूरा ध्यान दें, अच्छे से अच्छे हथियार खरीदने की व्यवस्था करें। लेकिन आज हथियारों की दौड़ में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनिया जिस प्रकार का प्रचार करती है उस प्रचार से सावधान भी रहे। मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन है कि इस संवेदनशील, सैंसेटिव मामले पर कोई दूसरी कम्पनी क्या कहती है केवल इससे हम प्रभावित न हों। अगर जैगुआर के स्थान पर मिगेन या मिराज खरीद लिया गया होता तो शायद जैगुआर कम्पनी की ओर से भी इसी प्रकार का प्रचार किया जा सकता था। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में देश को और सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि इन सब हथियारों की खरीद फरोख्त के मामले में केवल देश की सुरक्षा, देश की प्रतिरक्षा की दृष्टि से निर्णय किए गए है और किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रचार लाबी से हम न प्रभावित हुए हैं न किए गए हैं और न किए जाएंगे और न ही किये जाने चाहिएं।

श्रीमन्, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है जब एक सम्मानित मित्र ने पैन इस्लामिज्म का उल्लेख किया और उसके खतरे से देश को सावधान किया। मैं देश की प्रतिरक्षा को धार्मिक सवालों के साथ नहीं जोड़ना चाहता हूं कि कोई पैन-इस्लामिक या क्रिश्चियन्स इकट्ठा हो रहे हैं। बल्कि इससे व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष में प्रतिरक्षा को देखना चाहता हूं।

[डा० मुरली. मनोहर जोशी]

जहां तक इंडियन ओशन का सवाल है, हिन्द महासागर का सवाल है, आज जो वहां की क्रियाविधियां हैं वह देश की रक्षा के लिए गम्भीर चुनौतियां हैं। वहां जो महा-शक्तियों के बीच में अपने अड्डे स्थापित करने की होड़ है वह भारत के लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती है, न केवल सामरिक दृष्टि से, बल्कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी। मैं डा० स्वामी का समर्थन करूंगा कि हिन्द महासागर में भी हमारी सम्पदा, सम्पत्ति है, गैस है, मछलियां हैं और मिनरल रिसोर्सेज हैं, उन सब की रक्षा करना भी हमारे देश की नौसेना का दायित्व है। और इसलिए नौसेना के विषय में हमको गहराई से विचार करना चाहिए, उसका विकास करना चाहिए, उसे आधुनिकतम बनाना चाहिए।

बताया गया है कि कुछ हवाई जहाज पाकिस्तान में बन रहे हैं। मिराज वहां बन रहा है और सऊदी अरेबिया को वह बेचे जायेंगे। फ्रांस वहां बना रहा है। और यह भी हो सकता है कि जहाज कुछ और देशों को दिये गये हैं अमरीका द्वारा वह भी वहां से स्थानांतरित हो कर, हस्तांतरित हो कर पाकिस्तान आ जायें। यह सारी सम्भावनायें आज वहां हैं। मध्य पूर्व और ईरान की जो घटनायें हैं, खाड़ी के देशों की जो घटनायें हैं, हार्न आफ अफ्रीका में जिस प्रकार की गतिविधियां चल रही हैं उनकी तरफ हमें सतर्क रहना होगा और पूरी कोशिश करनी होगी कि हमारे देश की नौसेना और देश का सामरिक विकास उसकी रक्षा करने में समर्थ हो सके।

जो यह कहा जाता है कि चीन की ओर से कुछ खतरा कम है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात कुछ तथ्य की नहीं है। भारत और चीन के बीच में उनकी सामरिक तैयारियों के जो आंकड़े हैं, यदि वे सच हैं, जिनका मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूं, तो काफी स्थिति खतरनाक है। बताया जाता है कि हमारी जनसंख्या 635 मिलियन, चीन की 975 मिलियन। हमारा जी० एन० पी० 82,500 करोड़ रु० चीन का 2,90,000 करोड़ रु०। हमारा प्रतिरक्षा व्यय 3,000 करोड़, उनका 29,000 करोड़। उनकी पूरी रक्षा सेना 4,325,000 और हमारी 1,096,000। हमारी कामबेट स्ट्रेन्थ 9,50,000, चीन की 3,625,000। इसी प्रकार हमारी आर्मर्ड डिवीजन 2, चीन की 11। हमारी इनफैन्ट्री डिवीजन 17, चीन की 121। हमारी माउन्टेन डिवीजन 10, इंडिपेंडेंट आर्मर्ड ब्रिगेड 5 और इंडीपेंडेंट इनफेन्ट्री ब्रिगेड 1, जब कि चीन की इंडिपेंडेंट रेजीमेंट्स 150। हमारी पैरा ब्रिगेड 1, चीन की 3 डिवीजन। हमारी इंडिपेंडेंट आर्टिलरी ब्रिगेड 4, चीन की 40 डिवीजन। हमारे कामबेट एयरक्राफ्ट 661, चीन के 5,000। हमारे लाइट बौम्बर्स 50, चीन के पास लाइट और हैवी मिलाकर 480। हमारे पास फाइटर बौम्बर्स और इंटरसेप्टर्स मिलाकर 605, चीन के पास 4,500। रिकोनायेसेंस प्लेन्स हमारे पास 6, चीन के पास कुछ नहीं। हमारे पास ट्रांसपोर्ट प्लेन्स 177, चीन के पास 450। हैलीकाप्टर्स हमारे 255, चीन के पास निल। हमारे पास सबमैरीन्स 8, चीन के पास 75। हमारे पास एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर 1, चीन के पास निल। हमारे पास क्रूजर, 1, चीन के पास 7 डेस्ट्रायर। हमारे फ्रिगेट 25, चीन के पास 12। कारवेट्स और मिसाइल बोट हमारे पास 19, चीन के पास 70। पैट्रोल क्राफ्ट हमारे पास 4, चीन के पास 14। कोस्टल पैट्रोल क्राफ्ट हमारे पास 7, चीन के पास 300। माइन स्वीपर्स हमारे पास 8, चीन के पास 30। सबमेरीन चेजर्स हमारे पास निल चीन के पास 39। अदर वैसल्स

हमारे पास 51, चीन के पास 685। इसमें मैंने आणविक शक्ति का जिक्र नहीं किया। आज चीन अपनी आणविक शक्ति का भी विकास कर रहा है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से चुनकर आया हूं, उसकी सीमाएं चीन से मिली हुई हैं। जहां सन् 1962 में चीन का हमला हुआ था, वह मेरे क्षेत्र से बिल्कुल सन्निकट है। (व्यवधान) वह तो है ही, वही देश की रक्षा करेगा। सन् 1962 में भी की थी। हमेशा करेगा, उसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। जहां तक उसका सवाल है, मैं निश्चित कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्दिरा जी की कांग्रेस या और बाकी कांग्रेस या और बाकी पार्टियां पता नहीं कहां विलीन हो गई थीं, तब भी आर० एस० एस० देश में था और आज भी देश में है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश की रक्षा के लिए आर० एस० एस० का प्रत्येक स्वयंसेवक कुर्बान हो जायेगा, इसमें मुझे सन्देह नहीं है।

मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज जब यह सारी तैयारी करने का सवाल है, सारे देश में सामरिक विकास का सवाल है तब आज अपने देश के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सारे विश्व की शांति के लिए आवश्यक है कि भारत में और भारत के पड़ौसी देशों में स्थायित्व रहे। आज आवश्यक है कि तमाम एशिया और उनके निकटवर्ती भूखंडों में लोग अपने विकास के लिए लगे रहें। भारत को सामरिक सेना के रूप में अपना विकास करने की आवश्यकता है। सवाल उठता है कि इसके लिए पैसा कहां से लायें? कुछ मित्र कहते हैं कि पैसा घटाना चाहिए। मैं कहूंगा कि प्रतिरक्षा के लिए और अधिक संसाधनों को जुटाया जाना चाहिए, इसके लिए बजट में और अधिक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हर कीमत चुकाई जानी चाहिए। कोई भी पैसा इस में कम नहीं होना चाहिए जिससे देश की सुरक्षा में कमी रह जाये। देश भूखा रह सकता है, लेकिन गुलाम नहीं रह सकता है। इसलिए यह प्रश्न उठाना कि पैसा कहां से आयेगा, मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर विचार होना चाहिए।

देश में जिसकी वजह से कठिनाइयां हुई हैं, यह भी कहा जाता रहा है कि या तो डेवलपमेंट कर लीजिए या डिफेंस कर लीजिए या तो देश का विकास कर लीजिए, या सुरक्षा कर लीजिए। यह परिप्रेक्ष्य गलत है। देश की सुरक्षा और विकास एक दूसरे से अन्तर्ग्रथित हैं, इन्टैग्रेटिड हैं, इंटरलिंक्ड हैं। आज आवश्यकता है डेवलपमेंट थ्रू डिफेन्स, देश का विकास देश के सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों द्वारा। आज देश का सैनिक ही नहीं लड़ता है, देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों में भागीदार है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि देश का सारा आर्थिक नियोजन, देश के सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों के साथ संलग्न किया जाये, उनको जोड़ा जाये।

देश में जो सिविलियन इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, नागर क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उत्पादन हैं, उनको सुरक्षा-उत्पादनों के साथ जोड़ा जाए। जहां केवल विमान बनते हैं तो विमान ही नहीं बनते वहां और दूसरे सामान भी बनते हैं, उनका विकास होता है,। वह देश फलता है जहां सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों से संबंधित चीजें बनती हैं, सहयोगी और एन्सीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास होता है। इसके साथ देश में औद्योकीकरण का जाल बन जाता है। इजराइल और चीन का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है, जिन्होंने ने केवल देश में प्रतिरक्षा के मामले में पैसा खर्च किया बल्कि प्रतिरक्षा प्रयास का 30, 40 प्रतिशत अपने देश में अनुसंधान, रिसर्च और डिजाईनिंग के लिए खर्च किया। आज आवश्यक है कि हम देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन को देश के सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों के साथ जोड़ें।

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

एक पुस्तक है "डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट" जिसे श्री राजेश अग्रवाल ने लिखा है । वह कहते हैं कि :—

"It is obvious that Indian defence planning has suffered greatly due to a paucity of funds. Relative to the huge defence expenditures incurred by the neighbouring countries, our own commitment remains considerably lower. India's defence expenditure has ranged between 3 and 4% of its GNP. This is among the lowest in the world, in spite of the fact that the country had to face external aggression on a number of occasions over the past 25 years. Countries with far more peaceful environments allocate a considerably larger portion of their GNP's to defence spending. Again, in terms of the national budget allocations. India has allocated approximately 14 to 15% of its total (Centre and States) budget towards defence in recent years. Pakistan, in contrast, spends over 50% of its total budget or almost 8% of its GNP for defence. When compared with China the contrast is even sharper. For example, in 1974 it is estimated that China spent $17 billion on defence while India's total expenditure in that year was a mere $ 2·4 million.

"In addition to the above, there are large policy issues which have contributed to the sluggishness in the pace of modernisation and to the unsatisfactory performance of the defence R & D."

मैं इस ओर मंत्री का ध्यान अवश्य आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा ।

"A realistic assessment of the international situation as it exists presently and as it is likely to develop over the next decade or so must be made while planning for defence."

"Lastly, and most importantly, there is a need for greater appreciation by the government of the potential complementary role of the civilian sector in augmenting and strengthening the defence sector. An intensification of the inter-relationship between the defence and civilian industries will not only be in the larger interests of the country, but will also help in reinforcing each other."

यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य है । जिसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए :

"The civilian industrial sector plays an important role in manufacturing intermediate products, components and spare parts for the defence manufacturing establishments. Futher more, in regard to a number of sophisticated areas such as aeronautics, electronics, computers, lasers, nuclear propulsion, Communications, Special alloys and new materials, there is much in common in the technologies of civil and military end-use products. The deplopment of an integrated industrial sector could be greatly stimulated by encouraging and promoting this commonality."

यह है वह सिद्धान्त जिसके आधार पर देश के आर्थिक विकास को देश के सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है, और जोड़ा जाना चाहिए । संसाधन इसी प्रयास में से निकल सकते हैं । तब कह कहने की जरुरत नहीं पड़ेगी कि डिफेंस के लिए बजट कहां से लाया जा सकता है । इससे अपने आप एक स्वचालित व्यवस्था का निर्माण हो जायेगा ।

हमें अपने देश में सामरिक हथियारों के आधुनिकीकरण के बारे में भी बहुत गहराई से सोचना चाहिए । यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार नाभकीय भौतिकी के जानकार है, एक न्युक्लियर फिजिसिस्ट हैं । मैं अपेक्षा करुंगा कि नाभकीय शक्ति का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग प्रतिरक्षा प्रयासों में किया जायेगा । यह कोई जरूरी नही है कि हम नाभकीय शक्ति का उपयोग अपने सुरक्षा प्रयासों में केवल परमाणु बम बनाने के लिए करें । आश्वकता इस बात की है कि देश में शक्ति का जो स्रोत है, जिसका उपयोग हम अपने सैनिक सामर्थ्य को बढ़ाने के लिए और उसको अधिक जुझारू बनाने के लिए कर सकते हैं, और अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो हम उस समय परमाणु बम का निर्माण भी कर सकते हैं, हम उस स्रोत को बिल्कुल बन्द कर दें, बल्कि नाभकीय शक्ति का उपयोग उत्तरोत्तर देश की प्रतिरक्षा और देश के विकास के लिए करने का प्रयत्न करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a country like India having long land and sea frontiers cannot afford to be ill-equipped for the purpose of defence. There is a natural relationship between the defence policy

of a country and the changes in the international situation because every tension in any part of the world, particularly in the neighbouring countries, is bound to create direct or indirect impact on the defence policy of a country. Therefore, India cannot ignore or under-estimate geographical compulsions to which the nature has subjected it. Despite India's settled policy of establishing friendship with all the countries of the world, particularly, its neighbouring countries, the international situations will not move according to a New Delhi's calculations. During this year, when we were expecting to establish friendly relationship with China, with whom we have a long land border on the North, China formed an axis with the United States of America. This Sino-American axis is now between the two big nations which were traditionally known to be antagonistic to each other, since Mao Tse Tung led the Red Revolution some forty years back. This particular Sino-American axis in this area, in the region North-East of India, has created tilts in balancing of power. The wanton aggression of the Communist China against the Communist Vietnam has created new tensions in the region North East of India and South East Asia, which has only fallen short of igniting the Third World War.

The infiltration of China's trained rebels in Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur and in other border States in the north eastern part of India cannot be taken lightly. The recent completion of the road in Karakoram linking China and Pakistan-occupied area in Kashmir has created a new tension on the north-western frontier of India. We also cannot ignore the fact that there is a move by America to supply Pakistan sophisticated F-5 E aircraft which is as effective as Jaguar for which we have contracted a deal with U.K. We should not forget the fact that America under the pressure of Pantagon is forming a new policy of giving substantial armaments to Pakistan.

If we look to the southern side of India, there is a long sea frontier. We cannot ignore the fact that America, the so-called super power, has put a check, so to say, on the sovereignty of Indian nation by putting up a military base in Diego Garcia in the Indian ocean. In the present situation, the national security environment of our country needs a new deal, particularly in this year of international tensions.

We are proud of our armed forces. They have never let this country's defence down. Thanks to China that in 1962 China roused a sense of defence preparedness in India by giving a crude and cruel jolt to the friendship which India extended to China, by attacking on the northern frontier of India Since 1962, the emphasis has been laid on modernisation and self-reliance in the matter of production of defence equipment. Out of 45 countries in the world which produce arms and weapons, India is one of the two countries which have made an advance in the production of arms and weapons for all the three departments of defence, namely, army, air force and navy.

In the present international situation, it is calculated that all the countries of the world together are investing Rs. 1 lakhs per second for their armaments. In the circumstances I submit that our army needs a marginal expansion and that our budgetary provisions should be raised to 7 to 8 per cent of the GNP.

The air force and the navy have been playing a commendable role in the defence of the country. Despite the fact that modernisation and self-reliance in the matter of indigenous production has been achieved in respect of weapons for the army, the nation carries an impression that the officers occupying high positions in the hierarchy of Air Force are favouring the foreign aircraft and that they are deliberately thwarting the production of indigenous aircraft, or they are delaying the development of indigenous aircraft. They are doing it in order to favour foreign firms to supply the aircraft. That is an impression created. For example, the engine for our Kiran aircraft was designed by our Engineers in 1960, but it could get approval by the Defence Ministry only six years thereafter because of the hurdles created by the GTRE, which is also stuffed with the staff of the Indian air Force. This particular clearance by the Defence Ministry could not be got until after the Defence Ministry already imported foreign aircraft engines.

There is every reason to believe that some of the high ranking officers in the Air Force and in the HAL have deliberately killed the incentive for development of indigenous air-craft. Some of the news papers and news magazines have given a list of ex-Air Force officers representing foreign firms who are supplying certain systems and components to HAL.

It is not surprising that the engine for HF 24 designed by our Engineers was not allowed to be developed until we fell for the Anglo-French Jaguar. The possibility of certain high-ranking officers, and the son of the Defence Minister and

[Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi]

also the son of the Prime Minister and the Secretary receiving commission or promise of commission cannot be ruled out. You can look at the reports which have been published in various magazines.

A few months back I visited the Foreign Ministry's office where I met some two or three senior officers. I asked from them certain information. When I asked from one a particular information, he said 'Nini' When I asked a second officer about the same information, again he said 'Nini'. Then a third officer who was standing there also said 'Nini'. I asked them what this 'Nini' meant. Because I knew them, with a smile they said 'Not in national interest'.

Behind this four-lettered word, 'Nini', the Defence Ministry is shielding scandals of corruption amounting to crores of rupees which could have been utilised for the modernisation and indigenisation of production of weapons for the Armed Forces.

So far as the Jaguar is concerned, the decision of this Janata Government to produce Jaguar under licence in India, has at least for 15 years, pawned the Indian expertise to produce indigenous aircraft for future requirements. The Hindustan Aeronautics Officers Association has already grilled the Defence Ministry for not encouraging indigenisation of designs. All these indicate one and only one thing, that the bureaucracy in the Defence Ministry and in the HAL which is manned by high-ranking officers of the Air Force, have connived to make the defence of the country dependent on foreign technology. Such a dependence on foreign countries involves great risks. Jaggu Babu, having managed to be on the Treasury Benches since 1947, knows well; he has the experience of the past...

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : वह किस अपमानजनक ढंग से बोल रहे हैं । इन शब्दों को निकालिए ।

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: Jaggu Babu has been on the Treasury Benches since 1947. Therefore, he has the experience of the past. He knows well our experience in the past; he knows that the western countries and the USA have, in critical times, refused to give arms or pisinare part ..

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : आप अपना कलिंग दें । उनसे कहें कि इस अपमानपूर्ण भाषा का वह प्रयोग न करें ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह मकवाना (सिंड) : यह घर नहीं है सदन है । अगर मंत्री महोदय के साथ उनकी मित्रता है तो घर जा कर मित्रता निभाएं । यहां इस भाषा का प्रयोग न करें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him follow first what you are saying. He does not follow. Mr. Ajitsinh Dabhi, you have said 'Jaggu Babu'. It is not proper.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: The hon. Minister of Defence, Mr. Jaggu Babu... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He does not follow. Mr. Ajitsinh Dabhi, you have used the expression 'Jaggu Babu'. That is not proper.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: I am sorry, Sir. It is only a slip of the tongue. What I meant was hon. Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has expressed his regret. He did not understand.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: It was only a slip of the tongue.

The Janata Party, in its manifesto, has written that a country's best defence is the skillful management of its relations with foreign countries. The Foreign Ministry, headed by Mr. Vajpayee of the Janata Government, having failed completely, our armed forces are a permanent defence to this country. Just now one of the Members of the Janata Party has said that our armed forces are not intelligent. I should say that, in spite of not possessing modern armanents and modern weapons, our armed forces have done creditably in the past, and at present our armed forces are maintaining a high spirit. Heartened by the fact that our armed forces are in fine fettle, I cannot but support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): When will the hon. Minister reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are more than 10 speakers yet. I am afraid,... what does the Government propose?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The time may be extended.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is a very important debate. You extend the time.

PROF. SHER SINGH: It may conclude tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Till five minutes to six, let hon. Members speak and at five minutes to six, I will start and carry forward tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that all right?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): It is all right no doubt, but originally you decided that four hours' time is allotted and now the time is extended and on the basis of the four hours, speakers' time was decided. Now you are extending the time. That way we are becoming losers. So another member from our Party should get the chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not correct. The position is otherwise.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): I was forced to finish in 10 minutes whereas I should have got 15 minutes.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: When you extend the time proportionately the Parties will get more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the hon. speakers not to take much time so that more members can participate.

Now I call Shri Begaram Chouhan—not here.

Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak in support of the demands of the Defence Ministry which is very important from all aspects.

Sir, it is the cardinal duty of a good government to give protection to the country both from external aggression and internal disorder. This is what the people would expect from a good government.

If you look at the atmosphere prevailing in our adjoining country, it gives the guidelines for us to plan the defence needed for the country in the present circumstances.

Last year there was the opening of the Karakoram Road which links China with Pakistan and passes through an important portion of Jammu and Kashmir which is now under occupation of Pakistan and known as Azad Kashmir. This road not only politically but from other points of view is important because it is open throughout the year and heavy tanks and heavy machinery can ply on this road and more so, the Kashmir mountains which are rich with gold, iron ore, mica and precious stones are there and the enemy country or the countries with which we have no good relations—with the connivance of those countries this road has been constructed and these countries have an eye on this mountain wealth which belongs to India.

Another thing. At the same time, Tibet is being linked with the Bay of Bengal. That is a known fact. And with that we will have to face our enemy on both the seas. No doubt efforts are being made by our Foreign Minister for good relations with our neighbouring countries. But, the things of the past show, at least according to my estimation, that there is no such hope in the near future.

Last year, the Vice Defence Minister of China said that the issue of the border of Kashmir should be put in cold storage. This is a sufficient hint for us to know the inner working of the mind of such a country and, more so, when this very country is assisting Pakistan into making nuclear weapons.

Sir, when a neighbour has a particular weapon we must at least have the same. This is the fundamental principle. In view of that, I request the Foreign Minister as well as our Defence Minister for both of whom I have the greatest regard as also the Defence Secretary, a capable man and the Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry to sit together and have a plan. I think there should be given a deep thought to the present circumstances that are prevailing around us. Very recently, as mentioned by other friends, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have entered into a pact. A gainst whom that has been entered into is very clear. We should know this is a danger for our country. People have not yet realised this. I fear, even our Defence Minister has not realised this, and more so, when Pakistan's President, Gen. Zia-Ul Haque said that Pakistan cannot have good relations with India unless Kashmir issue is solved. He is also negating the Simla Agreement which was entered into in 1971 after the war with Pakistan. At the same time, the

[Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia]

Jammu and Kashmir's Chief Minister, says that there should be a final solution to Kashmir. He talked about that on opening up of Rawalpindi-Srinagar Road —this is very strange. This is a signal too, and should be sufficient for us, that nothing should be spared to take note of this. I fully support the demands by the hon. Defence Minister. I request him that he should take more for the country, from this House, *i.e.* for the defence of this country to meet this great danger all around us. This can be done by driving the enemy out of the country who are occupying illegally. We have to look into this. In this connection I may remind the hon. Defence Minister that the high position in set-up of missile is being done by the Flying Section. Same is the case with regard to radar. The position is same with regard to the administration. I think it is high time that there is proper adjustment for the proper functioning of the Army, more especially, for the proper functioning and efficiency of the Air Force, they should have full facilities in education, pension, etc.

So far as HAL, Bangalore is concerned, they are the producers of Ajit and Kiran for the benefit of the air force only. You know that there is no market for this outside this country. As a result the whole of the projects too is going to remain idle like Baust craft of HAL, Kanpur for want of utility and Mig of HAL, Nasik is idle for want of support from country of origin. I would say that they will remain practically idle if we do not get spares from the countries of origin. In these circumstances, we have to take a view. Crores of rupees are being spent for the defence purpose in this country. According to my humble submission, the country is facing a great danger. So, We have to pay special attention in this respect. I request the hon. Minister to have a plan after considering all the circumstances prevailing in the country. HALs are more than enough for this country for the present. But proper utilisation has not been done so far though it is considered to be meant for the benefit of the country. This requires to be reviewed as early as possible.

As regards Navy, much has been said and I need not waste my time on this. But, I think, the submarines which our neighbouring country has are much more superior and sophisticated as compared to ours. Our Bombay Port and other harbours, more specially, are in danger. Then there are oil wells and other gas wells here. If proper action is not taken in this direction at the earliest time, I think, in the near future, we will be facing a great danger. Our sea wealth which is also the wealth of our country like the hidden wealth of the mountains, should be protected.

Mention has been made by the other speakers and so I will not say anything on this. Only Rs. 200 crores are to be spent on Navy and as compared to other two Defence Services it is much meagre. Much has to be done in this connection and, I hope, the hon'ble Defence Minister will pay due attention in this direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the view that Territorial Army is needed in this country for the present. Some of the earlier speakers have pleaded for expansion of the Army. There are no two opinions on that account. I support the view but for the present I feel that we should pay attention to the Territorial Army and this should be made compulsory for some kind of services.

So far as missile is concerned, it is a very important weapon and missiles from air to air, ground to air and air to ground are needed but, I think, we are lacking in ground to air missiles and special attention should be paid in this respect.

Sir, goods transport fleet has to be reviewed. The learned Minister of State for Defence has said something about replacing the Dakotas. I suggest that we should replace Packet, Avros and An 12 also. We should go in for Buffalo of Canada, G 222 of Italy and TU 134 of Russia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA : Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a word about the court martials which are conducted by the Army people. There should be provision for appeal against them and the period of detention during trial should be counted towards the punishment as is done under the Criminal Procedure Code. I think it will be only fair on the part of the Defence Ministry to make certain amendments in this connection.

Then, Sir, when we are considering about the Army expansion, utilisation of sophisticated weapons, etc., we should not ignore the person who has to operate these things. His welfare is equally needed. He should be given due consideration. The treatment between an officer and a soldier should not be that of a master and a slave but of a soldier and a soldier. Both are equal and this distinction between an officer and a jawan should be done away with. Lastly, there is a circular dated 1st January, 1964 by which a person retiring after 1st January, 1964 his widow will get pension

but it is not applicable to ex-servicemen who retired prior to 1st January, 1964. I think they should be brought at par. with these few words I support the Demand of the Defence Ministry and I conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (CHIRAYINKIL) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would be rather very brief as my able colleague, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, has already put forward certain important points. First of all I would like to express my confidence in the leadership of Shri Jagjivan Ram who is heading the Defence Ministry for the last two years. I know when Mr. Jagjivan Ram assumed this office in early 1970 he tried to give a new direction and a new outlook to the Defence Services which proved to be successful. Of course, he is yet to succeed in many of his ideas.

Sir, I will only confine to the aspect of the welfare of the jawans because, I think it is the most important. That is the only reason that has provoked me to participate in the debate. I used to receive many letters from the jawans of the Air-Force, Navy as well as Army. We have to see that their service conditions of the lowest-grade of the jawans are improved. That can be improved only by a deliberate attempt on the part of the people who are in the higher hierarchy. Unfortunately in our Defence Services we have inherited many vices from the Britishers. Unfortunately this inheritance from the British people has created certain concepts of discipline. Various srrvice conditions are imposed and to a large extent they are based on Articles 310 and 311 of the Constitution. Their services can be terminated without notice. It is one of the major things in respect of discipline. Of course, discipline must be there, I agree there. But in this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to certain aspects of the grievances of the armymen. I say this without malice or to malign anybody. This is the letter which I received. I will quote only a few sentences from this letter. It says :

> "A jawan begins his work from early four o'clock and works upto 12 midnight."

It is a general complaint. And then it says :

> "Jawans are bound to work as their personal servants and do their family work ; washing their family clothes, looking after their children, and doing all the domestic work. The army officers are getting all sort of allowances, but they are working us slaves."

I am not making any allegation or anything of that kind. There are certain facts which have been brought and I request him to look into it and see what you can do to avoid such kinds of grievances. These complaints have to be avoided. That is my purpose.

Regarding promotion and other avenues I wish to say something. So far as their mess services are concerned, so far as the food is concerned, it is a general complaint that the food is very bad. The food is rotten which even domestic animals would not eat. Heavy corruption is there. The arrangement for supply of food is subjected to many kinds of corrupt practices. The mess and other services should be properly checked. How is the check conducted now ? At present it is stated that inspection can be done only after you give two months of advance notice. What is the use ? When the officer goes there everything is all right. No one knows what irregularities are happening. What I wish to suggest is that surprise checks should be conducted. Senior officers responsible for these things must make a surprise check. He should thoroughly check what is going on at the lower levels. All these various complaints regarding food should be avoided. So far as the Airmen are concerned, I wish to bring out two or three points. Babuji might have seen my cut motions. I have put them with a purpose. I would like to quote the answer which Babuji gave in answer to my question. I quote :

> "However, in the Air Force, discharge from service on completion of the initial period of engagement in respect of certain catagories of trades has been suspended with effect from 1-12-77 since the manning position is below 90% of the sanctioned strength in these trades leading to shortage of trained manpower."

Why is this shortage of manpower ? Is it because of the recruitment policy or large number of people going away ? There is a complaint from Keralites that they are not getting enough opportunities for being recruited into the Air Force. They are not allowed to go away after completing minimum service. I don't say it is done purposely. I am not saying that. But at the same time those people who want to leave the service after 15 years of service are not allowed because their pension age has been raised. Once you stop the persons with mature brain and good calibre going out after 15 years of service, they will not be able to get jobs outside afterwards. If you do not allow them to leave the service after putting 15 years of

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

service, at the age of 35 or 40 when they will be in a position to get jobs outside, what is the use of allowing them after the age of 50 or so ? For this you give the reason that sufficient number o technical personnel are not available. There is some wrong done somewhere. This has to be rectified.

17 hrs.

Now, in Kerala State, there is no recruiting office for the Indian Airforce service,. Unfortunately, there was some clash over the recruitment arrangement in Bangalore. In this regard, you might have seen the press report also. In Madras also, there was some clash in the recruitment area. Many people are coming to me and complaining about this. But I told them that it was not fair on my part to interfere in this. I avoided pursuing their cause in this respect. But I would reiterate my point thet after completing 15 years of service if they want to go away, they should be allowed.

Another point I would like to make is that there is some anomaly in the training course. The training course for the officers and the Sargents and Corporals at the lowest grade is conducted. But when the Sargent or the Corporal goes for training, his family ration is immediately cut and he is losing about Rs. 150/-. Whereas the officers get all the benefits while on training. I have received representations in this regard and I do not want to go into that. I am prepared to give these representations to the hon. Minister.

Now, in the case of married Jawans or married Airmen, they are not allowed to take their family with them. Otherwise 50% of the expenses are to be borne by them. While in the case of officers they are allowed to live with their families without any extra expenses. Now, Sir, so far as the pay-scale is concerned, I know that the Pay Commission cannot satisfy everybody. I know that Babuji has himself made a valuable argument before the Pay Commission that the Services/personnel are important. But he could not get much for them. Well there is still a big gap in the pay scales of various categories of Defence personnel. I hope Babuji will look into this. Something should be done to satisfy the services personnel.

Regarding mess facility, Babuji had said in Pathankot that there will be one mess for both officers and other categories of personnel. It is yet to come true.

Regarding recruitment, I may point out that there are a large number of technical personnel available in the country, I have received representation stating their grievances especially from Kerala, that sufficient number of people are not recruited from the State.

Now, a large number of engineers and doctors are in demand in the foreign countries. In countries like Oman and Kuwait, there is a great demand for these technical people. You are not sending the persons having vast experience and qualification working in your Department to these countries. It is not because the technical personnel are not available to fill in their places in your Department. But it is because of dispute whether your children must be sent there or they should be sent there. Here the criterion should not be the kinship but it should be based on experience and qualification.

Sir, we have full confidence in the capacity of our armed forces and jawans to defence our nation. But, at the same time, they must set up an example before the nation ; they must be free from corrupt practices and they must consider their juniors and jawans as human beings. They should not hang on to the evil practices which we have inherited from the Britishers. There must be a welcome change in their attitude towards their juniors.

I would once again plead with the hon. Minister that the demand for military doctors and technical people from the foreign countries must be met as early as possible, as otherwise such assignments will go to people from other countries.

Then, Babuji might have received a representation from the Tiruchi Ordnance Factory employees. Some seven employees have been suspended there. They have perhaps met the hon. Minister also. There is one Mr. Pandayan, General Manager there. I do not want to say anything about his past here, but I must say that the charges levelled against these people are filmsy. The reason for their suspension is that they worshipped Goddess of Velankanni. Shri Bala Pajanor is also very much sore about it. The hon. Minister may kindly go into this matter and find out why these people have been suspended.

Lastly, Sir, there is one Sainik school in my constituency. I understand that there has been no revision for them in their pay for a long time, or since they became teachers. They have been there for thirty years. Then, the hon. Minister once told me that he would give class IV employees the minimum salary of a Government servant. May I remind him that it has yet to come true. I would earnestly request the hon.Minister to allot some funds from the budget for the Sainik schools, so that all these grievances are removed and these schools are run on better lines.

I am sure, the hon. Minister will do something positive in this direction.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : कुछ मित्रों ने रक्षा मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बाद-विवाद में रक्षा मंत्रालय की समस्याओं के समाधान पर चर्चा कम और कुछ बुनियादी और राजनीतिक सवालों पर ज्यादा की है । उन्होंने हथियार बनाने वाली कम्पनियों के एजेंट्स के रूप में क्या लाभ और क्या हानि है, इसकी चर्चा छेड़ दी है । इसमें सत्ता पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी शामिल थे । हमारे एक मित्र ने देश के नेतृत्व और सेना का उसके साथ क्या सम्बन्ध है, इसको एक बुनियादी सवाल के तौर पर उठाया है और मुल्क के भविष्य के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । मेरा निवेदन है कि किसी भी गुलाम देश की आजादी की लड़ाई उस देश की साहसी और स्वाभिमानी जनता अपने योग्य लीडरशिप के नेतृत्व में लड़ती है और आजादी मिल जाने के बाद उस देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा और उस देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी जहां पर सैनिकों पर और जवानों पर आती है वहां सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी देश के योग्य और साहसी और कुशल और दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व पर निर्भर करती है । कुशल और दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व के बिना न सीमा की सुरक्षा हो सकती है और न देश की आजादी की रक्षा हो सकती है ।

हमारे मुल्क का सवाल उठाया गया है । यह कहा गया है कि लड़ाई सेना ने जीती । यह बात सही है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं दुनियां के किसी भी मुल्क में सेना अपनी तरफ से कभी युद्ध में नहीं उतरती है, वह हमेशा जनता की इच्छाओं और आकांक्षाओं और साथ-साथ देश के कुशल और दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व जब सेना को आदेश देता है तभी वह युद्ध में उतरती है । जब देश का नेतृत्व कुशल और दूरदर्शी होता है तब अगर सेना में कुछ अभाव भी होता है, अभावग्रस्त सेना भी होती है तो भी कुशल नेतृत्व के नीचे रह कर, साधनों की थोड़ी बहुत कमी के बावजूद भी लड़ाई जीतती है । अगर देश का नेतृत्व ऐय्याश, नपुंशक और अदूरदर्शी है तो सेना चाहे जितनी बहादुर रहे, वह सेना विजयी नहीं हो सकती है । ऐसे कई एक उदाहरण आपके सामने पेश किये गये । वही सेना जो 1962 में चीन से पराजित हुई, वही सेना आखिर पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश से जो युद्ध हुआ उसमें क्यो विजयी हुई ? सवाल नेतृत्व का था, दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व का था । हमारे देश की सेना हमेशा बहादुर रही है, उसका एक शानदार इतिहास रहा है । 1962 में जो सेना पराजित हुई, इसलिए नही कि उसमें लड़ने की ताकत नहीं थी, या क्षमता नही थी, बल्कि पराजित इसलिए हुई कि नेतृत्व का अभाव था और नेतत्व समय से निर्णय नही ले सका । जब मुल्क का नेतृत्व समय से निर्णय नहीं लेगा तो वह सेना हथियार न चला कर के हाथ पर हाथ रख कर खड़ी रहेगी । मैंने बहुत ही संक्षेप में यह बात कही ।

हमारे देश की सेना वह शानदार सेना है जिसने अंग्रेजों के जमाने में 1905 में चीन की राजधानी पीकिंग में जा कर वहां के किले पर अंग्रेजी झंडा फहराया था । इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग भी शामिल थे । उस समय की जो लीडरशिप थी वह अपने सैनिकों को अच्छी तरह से लड़ाना जानती थी । हमारा निवेदन है कि रक्षा मंत्री और सदन से क्योंकि देश की आजादी का ठेका सिर्फ सत्ता पक्ष का ही नहीं, बल्कि विरोध पक्ष का भी है, इसलिए हमें अपनी सेना को निर्भय और चिन्ता मुक्त बनाना होगा । ऐसा केवल भाषणों से नहीं होता है, बल्कि कार्यों से होता है । और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हमारे बहादुर

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

जवान जो ढाई ढाई मन का बोझा पहाड़ियों पर, जमी हुई बर्फ पर काफी ऊंचाई पर ले जाते हैं और उतारते है और प्रहरी के रूप में सीमा पर खड़े रहते हैं, उनमे यह भावना हो कि हम जो लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं यदि हम यहां पर शहीद हुये तो हमारे नन्हें-नन्हें बच्चों का क्या होगा, उसके मन में इस चिन्ता को निकालना होगा । इसलिए रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि सम्पूर्ण सेना के लिए युद्ध की बीमा योजना शुरू करें । आप कहेंगे इसके लिए पैसा कहां से आये अगर मुल्क की आजादी की रक्षा करनी है, तो युद्ध हमेशा नही होते हैं, युद्ध 10, 20 साल में कभी कभी होते हैं, अगर सैनिकों के मन मे यह भावना पैदा हो जायेगी कि अगर युद्ध मे मारे जायेंगे तो शहीद होने के बाद हमारे आश्रितों को 20, 25 हजार रुपए बीमे का मिलेगा, हमारी मां जो अंधी और वृद्ध है उसको भीख नही मांगनी पड़ेगी, हमारी विधवा पत्नी को दूसरे के घरों मे जा कर के काम नहीं करना होगा, तो वह निर्भय हो कर देश सेवा कर सकता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसी योजना है ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : अगर है तो उसमें कुछ और आप धन बढ़ाइये, और जो एक अन्तर है सेना के अधिकारियों में और जवानों में जो अन्तर है उसको कुछ कम कीजिये । इसलिए कि लड़ाई में सेना का जवान पहले मरता है, और बाद में नेतृत्व काम आता है । इसलिए आप अन्तर को दूर कीजिए ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है जो व्यय वेतन का और जवानों और अधिकारियों को जो मिलने वाली सुविधायें हैं, पूरे बजट को अगर आप लें तो एक बड़ी तादाद सैनिकों की है, उन सैनिकों पर पूरे बजट का, तनख्वाह और अन्य सुविधाओं के रूप में एक बटे चार खर्च होता है और तीन बटे चार मुट्ठी भर अधिकारियों पर खर्च होता है ।

आपको नये ढंग से चिन्तन करके इस अन्तर को कुछ कम करना होगा और वह इसलिए कि अभी भी हमारी सीमाएं सुरक्षित नही है । आज भी हमारी उत्तरी और पश्चिमी सीमा पर चीनी अजगर मुंह बाये खड़ा है । इसने सन् 1962 मे हमारे देश की लगभग 25 हजार वर्गमील भूमि पर कब्जा किया है । जब तक हम अपनी उस पवित्र धरती को वापस नही लेते है, भले ही हम युद्ध न करे, लेकिन हमारा लक्ष्य रहेगा कि अपनी उस छिनी हुई धरती को वापस ले । (व्यवधान) जहा तक अजगर के नापने का सवाल है, तो वह तो अपने आप नप जाएगा । भारत की सेना बहादुर है, वह एक इंच भी पीछे हटने के लिए तैयार नही है ।

मैं सेना को इसलिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू कि वह राष्ट्रीयता की सबसे बड़ी इकाई है । हिन्दुस्तान मे आपके और बहुत सारे विभाग है, किन्तु सिर्फ सेना का ही एक ऐसा विभाग है जो देश की राष्ट्रीयता को मजबूत करता है, चाहे दक्षिण मे जाइये या पूर्व, उत्तर या बीच मे जाइये। हर जगह सेना का ही ऐसा विभाग है, जहां हिन्दी का प्रयोग होता है । यह हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीयता के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है । इसलिए मैं सेना के जवानों, सेना के अधिकारियों और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री को बधाई देता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क को मजबूत करने का जो सबसे बड़ा काम है, उसको हमारी सेना के अधिकारियों ने करना शुरू किया है और वह बहुत ही तेजी से इस दिशा में अग्रसर है । अगर राष्ट्रीयता को मजबूत करना है तो मैं सिर्फ प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से ही नहीं बल्कि माननीय

सदन से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि इस तरह का दबाव शासन पर डाला जाये कि जो जातियों के नाम से रेजीमेंट बने हुये हैं, जाट रेजीमेंट, राजपूत रेजीमेंट, यह देश की राष्ट्रीयता को कमजोर करने वाली पद्धति है। इसको जितनी जल्दी समाप्त किया जा सके उतना ठीक होगा, क्योंकि बिना उसके समाप्त किये सम्पूर्ण मुल्क मे एकता की भावना पैदा नही हो सकती ।

हमारा मुल्क बहुत धनी है, अगर इसका खजाना दबा रहेगा तो यह निर्धन रहेगा, कमजोर रहेगा और खजाना देश की जनता होती है । अगर हम देश की रक्षा के लिए लड़ने वाली भावना पैदा नहीं करेंगे तो यह मुल्क कमजोर रहेगा और लड़ाई की भावना तभी हो सकती है जब समाज मे बिना किसी अन्तर के जो योग्य ही उसे सेना मे भर्ती करने का अधिकार मिले ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि सैनिकों मे से कम-से-कम आधे लोगों को, जो योग्य, कर्मठ, वफादार और दक्ष हों 50 परसेंट लोगों को उच्च पदों पर तरक्की देनी चाहिये । क्योंकि मूल रूप से लड़ाई लड़ने वाला जवान होता है, अगर उसकी पदोन्नति नहीं होती है, वह सेना मे भर्ती होने के बाद एक छोटा नान-कमीशन्ड अफसर होकर रह जाता है । उसे आगे बढ़ने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है । तो उसको दुःख होता है । वह योग्यतापूर्वक लड़ सकता है, शहीद हो सकता है, सिर्फ इतना ही अन्तर होता है कि वह रोटी छुरी-कांटे से खाना नहीं जानता, अंग्रेजी में गिटपिट नहीं बोल सकता, गले में लंगोट नहीं लगाना जानता। लेकिन जहां तक युद्ध-कला का प्रश्न है, हमारा जवान बड़े अफसरों से ज्यादा बहादुरी से लड़ सकता है ।

जगुआर के सम्बन्ध में भी चर्चा हुई है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कुछ भूल की है । वह भूल यह है कि जो चित्र रक्षा सलाहकार समिति को दिखाये गये, अगर वे लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को दिखाये गये होते, जिनमे दिखाया गया था कि किस तरह से जागुआर पहाड़ों के बीच से हो कर निकल सकता है, तो यह गलतफहमी दूर हो गई होती । जिन लोगों ने कहा है कि निशाना जागुआर पर जल्दी लग सकता है, और मिराज पर कम, हमें उनकी बुद्धि पर तरस आता है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह उनके अज्ञान के कारण है । मिराज पर मिसाइल का निशाना जल्दी लगेगा, क्योंकि वह ऊपर उड़ता है, जब कि जागुआर नीचे उड़ता है और इसलिए राडार उसको पता नही लगा पाता है ।

अगर ये सब बातें नादानी से कही गई है, तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? —इसकी जिम्मेदारी नेतृत्व पर है, क्योंकि उसने लोगों को इस बारे मे बताया नही, समझाया नही और उन्हें चित्र नही दिखाये । अगर हम लोगों की तरह अन्य सभी सदस्यों को भी ये चित्र दिखाये गये होते तो केवल उन लोगों को छोड़कर, जो जान-बूझकर, राजनैतिक कारणों से, इस बारे मे चर्चा करते हैं, बाकी लोग इस तरह की चर्चा नही कर सकते थे ।

मैं कुछ सवाल रक्षा मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूं । मुझे आशा है कि वह अपने भाषण में उनका जवाब देने की कृपा करेंगे ।

1. Is there any scheme formulated by Government to absorb the trained disciplined young manpower retired from the Army into a para military force as recommended by the Third Pay Commission?

2. What action is proposed to be taken by Government to remove the inequities perpetuated on officers of the Defence Services in relation to I.A.S. and other Class I Services in respect of relative career prospects and status ?

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

3. Is it a fact that the announcement of the Defence Minister to utilise the talents of senior retired officers of the Defence Services and to ensure that the differential in pension in favour of the Defence Services on account of their early retirement has been very enthusiastically received in the Defence Services ?

जो घोषणाये रक्षा मंत्री जी ने की है, क्या सरकार उन पर एक्शन ले रही है ? मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में भी सदन को परिचित करायेंगे ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कागडा) : सभापति महोदय, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्ज का हम सब को समर्थन करना चाहिए, क्योकि देश की रक्षा सब से प्रथम है और उसके बारे मे सब को चिन्तित होना चाहिए । कल मैं ने देखा कि जब माननीय सदस्य, श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त दुबे, बोल रहे थे—वह डिफेंस पर कितने अच्छे विचार रख रहे थे—तो हमारे विपक्ष के भाई मजाक उडा रहे थे । हमे इस बारे में सीरियस होना चाहिए और देश की रक्षा के मुताल्लिक अपने-अपने विचार सदन मे रखने चाहिए ।

आज लडाई सिर्फ़ समतल भूमि पर नही लड़ी जा सकती है, बल्कि वह आसमान की बुलंदियों पर और समुन्दर की गहराइयों में लड़ी जाती है । इस रिपोर्ट को पढने से मालूम होता है कि डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्ट्री के हर एक क्षेत्र में, चाहे वह रिसर्च हो या प्राडक्शन, कोई कमी नहीं रखी गई है । जिन फैक्टरीज में हमारे आर्म्ज, एम्युनिशन और वैपन वगैरह तैयार होते है, उनके मुताल्लिक भी सब जानकारी दी गई है । अगर हम उसे पढ़ें, तो हमें तसल्ली हो सकती है । लेकिन डिफेस के मामले में तसल्ली से रहना कोई अच्छी बात नही है । हमारी फारेन पालिसी यह है कि हमारा सारे मुल्को के साथ अमन रहे, उनके साथ ताल्लुकात अच्छे रहें, दोस्ताना रहें और अपने मुल्क मे भी हम शांति से रहें । अगर शांति का मतलब यह है कि हमारी फारेन पालिसी और डिफेंस पालिसी का भी यह ध्येय है कि हम अमन चाहते है और अमन के लिए फौज की जरूरत नही है मैं समझता हूं कि यह धारणा बिल्कुल गलत है; राजनीति का सिद्धात शक्ति है । जिस मुल्क में शक्ति होगी उसमे अमन भी रह सकता है, अन्दरूनी भी और दूसरे मुल्को के साथ भी । उनके साथ हम दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात भी तभी रख सकते हैं । आज हमारी फौजी ताकत इतनी बडी नही है जितनी कि अमेरिका के पास है, जितनी कि रूस के पास है या चीन के पास है । हम चाहते है कि हिन्द महासागर को एक अमन का खिता बनाये रखें और वह होना भी चाहिए । लेकिन जब बात आती है तो यह कहा जाता है कि रूस और अमेरिका की बातचीत हो रही है । वह बातचीत हो जायगी तब जाकर यह अमन का खिता बन सकता है । हम उस के लिए कोशिश करते हैं तो वही बात होती है कि हमारी फौजी ताकत या प्रिपेयर्डनेस जो है वह अपने मुल्क की जो एकोनामिक हालत है उसी के अनुरूप है, वह इतनी नही कि हम उन का मुकाबिला कर सके ।

यह ठीक है कि हम चीन के साथ दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात रखे, पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात रखें, इसमे कोई बुरी बात नहीं है । हमे रखना चाहिए । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि उनके इरादे क्या हैं जो हमने एक दफा नहीं, दो दफा नही, तीन तीन दफा आजमाया हुआ है । आज भी जो पाकिस्तान के प्रेसीडेंट है, जिया, उन्होंने कही सम्मेलन में यह कहा है कि काश्मीर का प्रश्न जब तक हल नहीं होगा तब तक भारत के साथ हमारे दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात कायम नहीं हो सकते और हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी गए थे चीन के

साथ बातचीत करने तो उन्होंने भी कहा कि यह सीमा के मुताल्लिक बात जारी रहेगी। तो हमें दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात इन के साथ रखना है इस की गारन्टी यही हो सकती है कि हमारी फौज की प्रिपेयडेनेस इतनी अच्छी होनी चाहिए कि अगर दुश्मन कभी इरादा करे हमारी सरहद को पार करने का तो यह लड़ाई जो लड़ी जाय वह हमारी सरहद के अन्दर न लडी जाय बल्कि दुश्मन की जमीन पर लड़ी जाय, इस किस्म की हमारी ताकत होनी चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि हम ने बड़े अच्छे अच्छे एयर क्रैफट मोल लिए है और उनकी नो हाउ लेकर हम अपने कारखानो में उन जहाजों को बनायेंगे। उस की स्ट्राइकिंग पावर या सुपरसोनिक स्पीड जो है वह सब मे ज्यादा है, इसलिए हम ने वह लिए है और इसी तरह हमारी नेवी कुछ मजबूत हुई है लेकिन जितनी होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं है। हमें सब-मैरिन्स, टारपीडो बोट्स और दूसरी चीजें खुद बनानी है या हासिल करनी है, तब हम समुद्री सीमा से अपने देश को बचा सकते हैं। इसी तरह हम ने बड़ी बड़ी तोपें और बड़े-बड़े टैंक बनाए हैं। यह सब कुछ है और उसमें और रिसर्च कर रहे हैं कि उनकी स्ट्राइकिंग पावर और बढ़े। यह सब सही है, इसमें कोई सन्देह की बात नही हैं। लेकिन सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि किसी देश की सफलता और किसी फौज की सफलता महज हथियारों पर निर्भर नहीं करती है। हथियारों के पीछे जो इंसान काम करते है। कैबिन में बैठे हुए हमारे कैप्टेन और हल पर बैठे हुए हमारे इंजिनियर, हवाई जहाजों को उड़ाने वाले हमारे पायलट और टैंको और तोपों को चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं उन पर वह ज्यादा निर्भर करती है। हम हथियारों की बात ज्यादा करते हैं लेकिन इंसानों की बात कम करते हैं। अगर इंसानों की बात करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि हथियार खुद आएंगे। जब हमारी कौम का मोरल बना रहेगा, हमारे देश की ट्रडीशन और परम्परा कायम रहेगी तो हथियार आएंगे और हम दुश्मन का मुकाबिला करेंगे। तब उनको हम पराजित भी कर सकते है, इस मे कोई शक नहीं है।

यह तो एक ब्राडर बात है लेकिन अभी हमारे भदौरिया जी ने कहा कि रेजिमेंट जो हैं वह जाति के आधार पर नहीं होने चाहिए यह बिल्कुल ठीक है और हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक दो दफा उस का जवाब भी दिया है। भावनात्मक तौर पर, सेंटीमेंटल तौर पर यह बात ठीक है लेकिन जब यह बात कही थी तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि अभी हमारा कोई इरादा नही है इन को खत्म करने का। उस के पीछे इतिहास है। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुताल्लिक और जम्मू-काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं, और डोगरा रेजिमेंट के मुतल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं, उन क्षेत्रों के मुतल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं जहां से हमारी इण्डियन आर्मी में सब से ज्यादा जवान भर्ती होते थे। ट्रेडीशनल तौर पर वहां के लोग फौज में भर्ती होते हैं। आज के जमाने में ही नही बल्कि जब जंग होती है उस समय भी इन डोगरा रेजिमेंट के बारे में पता चलता है कि उसके लोग कितने बहादुर हैं। जब हम डोगरा रेजिमेंट की बात करते हैं तो उसका यह मतलब नही है कि उसमें राजपूत ही थे या कास्ट हिन्दू ही थे। जो इन क्षेत्रों में पैदा हुए वे डोगरा थे। डोगरा रेजिमेंट में केवल कास्ट हिन्दू ही नही थे, उसमें हरिजन भी थे। डोगरा रेजिमेंट में जितने हरिजन थे उनका नम्बर मेरे पास है अगर आप चाहेंगे तो दे दूंगा। उस क्षेत्र मे जो पैदा हो गया उसमें एक सुपीरियटी काम्प्लेक्स आ जाता है कि हम बहादुर हैं, हम दुश्मन के दांत खट्टे कर सकते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू का जो इलाका है, और दूसरी तरफ जमुना से लेकर जेहलम तक का इलाका जो कि आजकल पाकिस्तान में है, उस इलाके से इस डोगरा रेजिमेंट में भर्ती होती थी। पहले इस रेजिमेंट में सेंट परसेंट भर्ती होती थी लेकिन आजादी के बाद

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

से 6 परसेंट कोटा हो गया है । मैंने माननीय मन्त्री जी से इस बारे मे पिछली दफा भी कहा था और उनसे इस सम्बन्ध मे मिला भी था और कहा था कि हमारे लोगों की फौज मे भर्ती में कमी हो गयी है । हमारा इलाका पहाड़ी इलाका है । वहां की जमीन पहाड़ी होने की वजह से पैदावार बहुत कम होती है । कोई भी जमीदार अपनी जमीन की पैदावार से 6 महीने ही गुजारा कर सकता है । इसलिए वहां के लोग ट्रेडीशनल तौर पर फौज मे भर्ती होते हैं । मुलाजमत हमारा पेशा है । इसमे भी आजादी के बाद आपने 6 परसेट भर्ती कर दी है । आपने इसके लिए पापुलेशन का आधार बनाया है और आप कहते है कि पापुलेशन अधिक हो तो हम ज्यादा मान सकते हैं । लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां से भी फौज की जरूरत पूरी होती हो, वही से आपको डिफेन्स के अन्दर आदमी लेने चाहिए । अगर आप फौज में हमारा कोटा 6 परसेट करते है तो हमे दूसरी सेण्ट्रल सर्विसिज मे स्थान दीजिए । रेलवे में, पी० एण्ड टी०, सी० आर० पी०, जम्मू कश्मीर मीलिशिया मे स्थान दीजिए । इन्फेन्ट्री मे स्थान दीजिए ताकि वहां के लोग अपना गुजारा कर सकें ।

सभापति जी मैं रिसेटिलमेंट की बात कहना चाहता हूं । मैं अपने उपप्रधान मन्त्री जी और रक्षा मन्त्री जी का बहुत आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने इसके बारे में ध्यान दिया है । लेकिन जहां जहां भी रिसेटिलमेंट के बारे में कमियां हैं, वहां वहां उनको देखना चाहिए । हमारे यहां स्टेट लेविल पर, जिला लेविल पर सैनिक बोर्ड काम कर रहे हैं उनके पास पैसा ज्यादा नहीं है, बजट ज्यादा नही है । इसलिए वे इफेक्टिवली काम नहीं कर रहे है । इस प्रकार की कमियों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए जिसमे कि एक्स सर्विसमैन की विडोज को मदद मिल सके ।

मैं डिस्पैरिटीज के बारे में भी मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । थर्ड पे कमीशन की रिकमण्डेशन्स के पहले यानी 1-9-73 से पहले जो लोग रिटायर हुए है, उनकी पेंशन नहीं बढ़ी है, बाद वालों की बढ़ी है । इसी तरह से 1-1-64 के बाद जिन विडोज के पति मरे हैं उनको फैमिली पेंशन नही मिलती है । अगर इस तरह से होगा तो आप उन लोगों के साथ इन्साफ नही करेंगे । इस तरह के सैकड़ों आदमी है जो 1964 के बाद मरे हैं, उनके परिवार वालों को पेंशन नही मिल रही है । उनको भी पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए । जो आप पे रूल्स बनाते वह 150 और 175 रुपये से कम पेंशन नही होनी चाहिए । पेंशन में डिस्पैरिटी भी बहुत है । वह डिस्पैरिटी भी दूर होनी चाहिए । 1-1-1973 के बाद जो सिपाही रिटायर हुआ है उसको 80 रुपये पेंशन मिलती है और इसके पहले के सूबेदार को 104 रुपये पेंशन मिलती है । इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इन डिस्पैरिटीज को आप दूर कीजिए ताकि फौजी लोगों में एक विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा हो ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम (शाहजहांपुर) : मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है । हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कटौती के प्रस्ताव रखे है । मेरा निवेदन है कि कटौती नही बल्कि बढ़ोतरी के प्रस्ताव उनको रखने चाहिये थे । एक तरफ तो सुरक्षा का सवाल है और दूसरी तरफ कहते है कि कटौती की जाए, यह बात मेरी समझ मे नहीं आती है ।

हमारे जवानों का चरित्र बहुत ऊंचा है और हमे अपने जवानों पर बड़ा गर्व है । आज से नहीं बल्कि हमेशा से रहा है । चाहे चीन के साथ युद्ध हुआ हो या पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई हमारे जवानों ने बहादुरी का सदैव परिचय दिया है । बहुत पहले पुरु और सिकन्दर की लड़ाई हुई थी और तब से एक बात की कमी महसूस की जाती रही है । हमारी सेना के पास दुश्मन की सेना के समकक्ष हथियार नहीं रहे हैं । अगर हमारे जवानों के पास भी दुश्मन

के हथियारों के समकक्ष हथियार रहे तो वे कभी मार नहीं खा सकते हैं । यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि माडर्न हथियार उनके पास नही रहते हैं । भले ही एटम बम हो वह भी हमारे पास होना चाहिये । हमारी नीति है कि हम किसी पर हमला नही करेंगे । लेकिन सुरक्षा के लिए हम उसका इस्तेमाल तो कर ही सकते है । हमारे जवान इतने बहादुर होते हुए भी चीन के साथ युद्ध में चूंकि उनके पास समकक्ष हथियार नही थे कमजोर साबित हुए । यह कमजोरी जो है इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये । इस सिलसिले में एक कवि सम्मेलन आयोजित हुआ था जिसमें हमारे उप प्रधान मंत्री जी भी मौजूद थे । उसकी दो लाइनें उनको याद होंगी । उनको सुना देना चाहता हूं :

जब भी देखा है तारीख के झरोखों मे ।
लहमो ने खता की थी सदियों ने सजा पाई ।

इसकी आप पुनरावृत्ति न होने दें और माडर्न हथियारों से सेनाको लैस करें, समुज्जित करें । महाभारत काल मे भी चले जएं तब भी एटमिक वार होती थी और एटमाबम अर्जुन के पास था । इसका इस्तेमालन हीं किया गया । "पल लागत अर्जुन बधे छुए न दूजो वाण ।" एक ही हथियार लड़ाई के लिए काफी था । हम दूसरों पर हमला न करें लेकिन दूसरों के समकक्ष हथियार तो हमारे पास हो । आजकल दुनिया में एटमिक हथियारों की दौड़ हो रही है । चीन, अमरीका, रूस इस दौड़ में आगे हैं । हमारे जवान बहुत उत्साही है, बड़े बहादुर हैं, बड़े चरित्रवान हैं, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है । सातवे फ्लीट ने जब पीछे इण्डियन ओशन में मूव कर दिया था तब दुनिया जानती है कि भारत में एक तहलका मच गया था थोड़े समय के लिए और यह कहा जा रहा था कि अब क्या होगा । तब हमारे जवानों ने अपने खून से लिख कर रक्षा मंत्री को दे दिया था कि आप चिन्ता न करें, जीते जी हमारी धरती पर किसी को आने नहीं दिया जाएगा । इससे बड़ा उनका त्याग और बलिदान और क्या हो सकता है, इससे और बड़ी स्वाभिमान की बात क्या हो सकती है । लेकिन आप उनको माडर्न हथियारों से लैस करें ।

हमारे जवानों को विषम परिस्थितियों में काम करना पड़ता है, पहाड़ो पर, बरफ पर, खंदकों, खाइयों में, रेगिस्तान में, अपने घरबार वालो से, अपनी पत्नी और बच्चो से दूर रह कर काम करना पड़ता हैं । इस अवस्था में हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि उन जवानों के दिमाग में यह बात न आने दे कि उनके घर वाले उनकी अनुपस्थिति मे परेशान रहते है या उनको कोई परेशान करता है । शाहजहांपुर मे बहुत सी ऐसी जगह है जहां जवानो की फैमिलीज रहती है और वहां जाकर मै पूछता रहता हू । वहा कभी पुलिस वाले, कभी तहसील वाले उनको तंग करते रहते है । यह चीजें नही होनी चाहिये । आपको चाहिये कि आप आदेश दे कि डी० एम०, तहसीलदार, बी० डी० ओ० आदि महीने मे कम से कम एक बार जा कर उनसे पूछताछ करते रहे, भाई भतीजों, बाप मां जो भी हों उनसे पूछताछ जा कर करते रहे कि उनको किसी प्रकार की कोई परेशानी तो नही है, उनको कोई तंग तो नहीं करता है ताकि जवानो का मन इन परेशानियों से दूर रहे और हमारे देश की सीमाओ की वे मन लगा कर रक्षा कर सकें । वे देश की आजादी की और देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए सदैव तत्पर रहते हैं, बलिदान देने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं तो हमारा भी यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उनके घरबार वालो का ख्याल रख ।

पैंशन लेकर जब जवान आते है तो उनकी बहुत सी समस्यायें होती हैं, उनको मकान नही मिलता है, जमीन नही मिलती है । वे क्या करे ? इसके लिए जो बहुत से साथियों ने आपको सुझाव दिए है उन पर आप विचार करें ।

कुछ एक घटनाएं या दुर्घटनाएं कह सकते हैं, हो जाती हैं और उनको देख कर

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह विक्रम]

बहुत दुख होता है। 31 जनवरी 79 की एक घटना का मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं : एक जवान शाहजहापुर का रहने वाला छुट्टी पर आ रहा था। उसकी पत्नी उसके साथ थी। वह स्टेशन पर पत्नी को बिठा कर खाना लेने बाहर चल गया। उसकी अनुपस्थिति मे पुलिस वालो ने सामूहिक रूप से उसकी पत्नी के साथ बलात्कार किया। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक घटना वहा घटी। इतना ही नही उन लोगो ने उस जवान को रेल के आगे डाल दिया। वहा आर्मी की यूनिट है, फौज की यूनिट है। उसको जब पता चला तो उसने सारे स्टेशन को घेर लिया। वहा पर डी० एम० श्री बाबू राम बहुत होशियार है, बहुत योग्य है, काबिल है। उन्होने स्थिति पर काबू पाया और फौरन दोषी पुलिस वालो को ससपैंड किया। अगर उन्होने दूरदर्शिता न बर्ती होती तो वहा एक बहुत बड़ा उपद्रव हो जाता। वहा दो डी एस० पी० श्री जैन और श्री गोयल है जो मामले को दबा रहे है। जो गवाह है उनको वह मैनिपुलेट कर रहे है और मामले को दबाने की कोशिश हो रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मिलिटरी इटेलिजेस के आदमी वहा भेजे जाए और देखा जाए कि इस मामले को दबाया न जा सके और न्याय हो।

श्रीमन् अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हू। हमारे यहा एक आर्डनेस व क्लोदिग फैक्ट्री है जो देश से सबसे पुरानी है—एक मद्रास मे है और एक शाहजहापुर मे। वहा की बहुत समस्याये है जिनके बारे मे मैं रक्षा उत्पादन मत्री प्रो० शेर सिंह का ध्यान आकर्षित करता रहता हू और मै उनको धन्यवाद देता हू कि जब भी मैंने उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया तो उन्होने तत्काल आवश्यक कार्यवाही की है, और जो पहले गडबड घोटाले होते थे उनमें 60 प्रतिशत जरूर सुधार हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बाकी जो और बाते रह गई है उनमें भी सुधार करें। हमारे यहा फैक्ट्री मे परमानेंट जुआ होता है। इस बात को वहां के लोग नही बतायेंगे। इसके लिये दिल्ली से आदमी भेज कर जानकारी ली जाय और इस बुराई को बन्द किया जाय। अभी 23–24 दिसम्बर 78 को वहा फैक्ट्री मे चोरी हुई, उसकी रिपोर्ट लिखी गई, सामान बरामद हुआ 15,000 रु० का। वहा मे लाखो रु० का सामान रोज बाहर जाता रहता है और लोकल लोग मिले रहते है जिसकी वजह से माल इधर उधर हो जाता है और क्लोथिग फैक्ट्री को काफी नुकसान होता है। तो इस तरह की हेरा फेरी बन्द होनी चाहिये और इसके लिये यहा से आदमी भेजने चाहिये। वहा के जो जो जनरल मैनेजर है उनसे सुरक्षा का कड़ा प्रबन्ध आप कराये। अभी पिछले दिनो 50, 60 आदमी फिर घुस गये, कुछ लोक फैक्ट्री से बाहर जाकर घूमते रहते है, जूआ खेलते है और अपने काम पर ध्यान नही देते है। इसी तरह से वहा आग लग गई थी जिसको दबाया गया। कहा गया कि बिजली के कारण आग लग गई है। लेकिन आग वास्तव मे झगडे के कारण लगी। तो इन सब बातो की आप यहा से आदमी भेज कर जाच करायें और इस तरह की गलत बातो को खत्म किया जाय।

शाहजहापुर उत्तराखण्ड से मिलता है, यहा से नेपाल और चाइनीज बोर्डर पास पडता है। यहा एक आर्डनेस क्लोथिग फैक्ट्री है जिसकी वजह से सेना की एक यूनिट वहा रहती है। बहुत सी जमीन पडी हुई है। अगर आप उस जमीन पर अपनी सेना के इस्तेमाल के लिए एक छोटा सा एरोड्राम बना दे तो बड़ा ही अच्छा रहे ताकि समय पडने पर आपके काम आ सके। शाहजहापुर बडा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है क्योंकि इसकी सरहद नेपाल से मिलती है। तो एक प्रोपोजल पहले कभी चला था कि फरूखाबाद से भैलानी वाया शाहजहापुर एक रेलवे लाइन बना दी जाए जो डिफेंस के पोइट आफ व्यू से भी बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस प्रोजैक्ट को पूरा कराये।

जगुआर हवाई जहाज के बारे मे बहुत बातें यहा कहीं गयी। मेरा इस बारे मे निवेदन है कि हम तो कोई टैक्नीकल जानकार नही है, हमारे पास वैज्ञानिक है, तकनीकि जानकार हैं यह काम उन पर छोड दे। चाहे हम किसी भी दल मे हो सबसे पहले अपने देश की सेना से और सुरक्षा से प्रेम है। इसलिए यह बात कि कौन सा जहाज अच्छा है यह हम अपने वैज्ञानिकों पर छोड दे। हमको इस कट्रोवर्सी मे नही पडना चाहिए, पोलिटिक्ल कट्रोवर्सी मे नही जाना चाहिए, और डिफेंस की तो बिल्कुल ही कट्रोवर्सी मे नही डालना चाहिए।

यह बात सही है जैसा एक साथी ने कहा है कि चीनी जब आये थे तो हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई कहा था और बाद मे हमारे पेट मे छुरा घोंप दिया। तो हम चीन से कोई सुलह तब तक नही करेंगे जब तक अपनी जमीन उससे वापस नही लेंगे। इसी तरह से कश्मीर का मसला है। यह तो कह सकते है कि कश्मीर मे हमारी सेना है। लेकिन यह नही कह सकते कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का अविभाज्य अग है।

अन्त मे मैं पुन निवेदन करूगा कि प्रो० शेर सिह आर्डनेंस क्लोथिंग फैक्ट्री की तरफ ध्यान देंगे और जनरल मैनेजर से भी कहेंगे कि वह अक्सर चैकिंग किया करे। और कभी दिल्ली मे भी मिलीटरी इटलीजेंस के आदमी भेज कर आप चैकिंग करा लिया करे। मैं माननीय उप-प्रधान मत्री से कहूगा कि सेना के जवानों के परिवारों को लिये वह यह आदेश जरूर कर दे कि इलाके जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट है या दूसरे बडे अधिकारी है वह महीने, 2 महीने में स्वय जवानों के परिवारों मे खुद जाकर सम्पर्क स्थापित करे। उनकी परेशानिया देखे और जो रेवेन्यु, बीज, खाद या ला-एण्ड आर्डर सम्बन्धी दिक्कते है उनको खुद जाकर दूर करें जिससे उनके मन मे कोई चिन्ता न रहे।

एक बात मैं सदन मे नही कहना चाहता मै समय लेकर बाबूजी से कहूगा कि कुछ लोग सेना मे सामान चुराते है। एक आध इस्टास मुझे मालूम है जिसके पास लाइट मशीन गन है, वह कहा से उनके पास आ गया। इस किस्म की बाते है उनको मै पूरी तरह से यहा नही बताना चाहता, निजी रूप से उन्हे बताऊगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम लिखकर भेज दीजिए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम मैं कहूगा कि इस किस्म की बाते बन्द होनी चाहिये।

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय,

सारे जहा से अच्छा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा,
हम बुलबुल है इसकी, यह गुलिस्ता हमारा।

हमारे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सारे जहा से हिन्दुस्तान सब से अच्छा है और हिन्दुस्तान मे जितने भी रहने वाले है, चाहे सेना के जवान हों या आम लोग हों, सब लोग सबसे अच्छे है, इसमे दो राय नही है। मैं किसी की बुराई नही करता।

हिन्दुस्तान के भौगोलिक और ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान मे रखकर अगर देखा जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान के लिये सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल सेना का है और उसके मुताल्लिक रक्षा मत्रालय के जरिए से जो ग्राण्ट्स यहा प्रस्तुत की गई है, हम उनका समर्थन करते है।

जब भी देश पर कोई बाहरी आक्रमण होता है, उस समय सिर्फ हमारी फौजे ही नही बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोग सीसे की तरह खडे हो जाते है और सब एकता के सूत्र मे बधकर इस बात का प्रयास करते है कि हम सब मिलकर देश की रक्षा करे। उसमे चाहे सीमा पर लड़ने वाला फौजी जवान हो और चाहे देश के अन्दर रहने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति हो। हम विभिन्न दलो के विभिन्न

[श्री मनोहर लाल]

विचारधाराओं के लोग भी एकता के सूत्र मे बंधकर इस बात का प्रयास करते है कि एकता का सबूत दे जिससे देश सुरक्षित रहे। यही कारण है कि हमारी सेनाए जीतती रही है।

हम यह भी कहना चाहते है कि हमारी मिलेटरी फोर्सेज वार टाइम मे ही नही, पीस के समय मे भी देश की सेवा करती है।

चाहे बाढ़ हो या किसी प्रदेश मे किसी झगडे की बात हो, कौमुनल फौर्सेज सिर उठा रही हों, या और कोई बात हों, उस समय मिलेटरी की मदद लेनी पडती है। इसीलिये यह कहता हू कि वार के समय मे ही हमारे यहा मिलटरी का महत्व है, ऐसी बात नही है, बल्कि शाति के समय मे भी हमे मिलेटरी का सहयोग लेना पड़ता है। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतना सब होने के बावजूद भी जो डिफेंस का बजट है, वह 3.5 परसैंट ही ग्रास नेशनल इनकम का भाग है। दुनिया के देशों मे सबसे कम बजट डिफेन्स का हमारे भारतवर्ष का ही है। इस वजह से हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे रक्षा मत्रालय का बजट बढ़ाया जा सके, उसमे कोई कमी नही की जाये, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : चौधरी साहब से कहते कि ज्यादा देते।

श्री मनोहर लाल : वह हम कहने जा रहे है। डिफेन्स का जो बजट है, उसका ताल्लुक सिर्फ डिफेन्स से ही नही, वित्त मत्रालय और विदेश मत्रालय से भी है। जब तीनों मिलकर बात करते है, बजट बनाते है तब देश की सुरक्षा सही होती है। इसलिए रक्षा मत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय इटरलिंक्ड हैं, इन तीनों की सांठ-गांठ जब ठीक से बैठती है, आपस में मन-मुटाव की भावना नही होती है उसी समय देश की सुरक्षा सर्वोपरि हो सकती है, ऐसा हम महसूस करते है। जैसा भदौरिया जी ने कहा कि चौधरी साहब से कहिए, वह वित्त मंत्री हैं, तो भदौरिया जी आज चाहे चौधरी साहब को न माने, वह अलग बात है लेकिन वह चौधरी साहब के साथ रहे हैं।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : हम तो अब भी मानते है।

श्री मनोहर लाल : हम राजनीतिक बात नही ला रहे है। हम यह कहना चाहते है कि यह तीनों मत्रालय इस समय बिल्कुल एक है और कही भी किसी प्रकार का मन-मुटाव नही है।

बहुत कुछ जगुआर के सम्बन्ध मे कहा गया है, हम इस डील मे नही जाना चाहते, हम कन्ट्रोवर्सी मे नही पडना चाहते। हम इतना ही कहना चाहते है कि जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमे प्रस्तुत किया गया है कि हमारे जो एच० ए० एल० के विभाग है, इसके 11 कारखाने हमारे हिन्दुस्तान मे है। एच० ए० एल० एयरक्राफ्ट तैयार करता है, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब हम एयर-क्राफ्ट बनाने की बात करते है तो करोड़ों रुपया डिजाइनों मे खर्च हो जाता है। करोडों रुपये खर्च करने के बावजूद डिजाइन को रद्द कर दिया जाता है, क्योंकि एयर फ़ोर्स के लोगो का एच० ए० एल० पर कब्जा है, और एयर फ़ोर्स ही ऐसा कस्टमर है, जो एच० ए० एल० के एयरक्राफ्ट को खरीदता है। पहले डिजाइन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर दिये जाते है और फिर उस स्कीम को खत्म कर दिया जाता है। मेरे पास एक अरब रुपये का हिसाब है, जो ऐसे स्कीमो पर खर्च किया गया, जिन्हे बाद मे बंद कर दिया गया और इस तरह वह सब रुपया बिल्कुल बेकार हो गया।

वे स्कीमे ये है :

एच० एफ०-24—65 करोड़ रुपये
एच० जे० ई० 2500—1.5 करोड़ रुपये
पिस्टन इंजिन डेवेलपमेंट

फ़ार बसत एयरक्राफ्ट—1 3 करोड रुपये
जी० टी० आर० ई०
रोहीट प्रोजेक्ट—3 3 करोड रुपये
किरण एम० के०II—7 5 करोड रुपये
जी० टी० एक्स डेवलपमेंट—4 4 करोड रु०
जी० टी० आर० ई०
एस्टाब्लिशमेंट—5 करोड रुपये

इस तरह कुल मिला कर एक अरब रुपया बिल्कुल बेकार चला गया । (व्यवधान) यह बात नही है कि यह सब खर्च जनता सरकार के बनने के बाद हुआ है । यह उससे पहले भी हुआ है ।

जर्मनी से इंजीनियर और डिजाइनर, डा० कुर्ट टैंक की अध्यक्षता मे एक टीम यहा आई थी और उसने एच० एफ०-24 एयरक्राफ्ट बनाने की बात कही थी । उस पर करोड़ो रुपये खर्च किये गये, लेकिन तीन साल के बाद एयरफोर्स ने कहा कि एच०एफ०-24 की क्षमता उतनी नही है, जितनी होनी चाहिए । इस लिए इस प्रोजेक्ट को ड्राप कर दिया गया । अगर इस सुझाव पर अमल किया जाता कि एच०एफ०-24 को रीडिजाइन कर के एक इम्प्रूव्ड वर्शन एच० एफ०-25 बनाया जाये, जिसमे मिग का इंजिन लगाया जाये, ताकि उसकी क्षमता पूरी हो जाये, तो आज जागुआर की कान्ट्रोवर्सी खडी न होती । लेकिन इस योजना को कूडे की टोकरी मे डाल दिया गया ।

मैं यह नही कहता हू कि कौन सा विमान खरीदा जाये । कहा जाता है कि इस बारे मे किसी बात को पार्लियामेंट मे या उसके बाहर डिसक्लोज करना सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से ठीक नही है । लेकिन मे सुरक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अगर सरकार जागुआर खरीद रही है और उसकी संख्या या कीमत नही बताती है, तो वह जानकारी तो किसी दूसरी एजेन्सी से भी प्राप्त की जा सकती है । हमे ऐसी बात डिसक्लोज नही करनी चाहिए कि हम अपने कौन से वैपन कहा पर रखते है । लेकिन अगर पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को तमाम तथ्य और जानकारी दे दी जाये, तो इस प्रकार की भ्रांतिया न फैले । मुझे आशा है कि सुरक्षा मंत्री इस तरफ ध्यान देगे ।

एच० ए० एल०, कानपुर मे 3500 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं । वहा एच० पी० टी०-32 विमान बनाने के लिए कहा गया है, जिसकी कही भी कोई डिमाड नही है । इससे पहले वहा बसत बनता था, मगर एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा दिया है कि इस की जरूरत नही है । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि वहा के 3500 कर्मचारियो मे डीमारेलाइजेशन हो गया है वे समझते है कि हमे काम नही मिलेगा । और जब कोई काम नही होगा, तो तरह तरह की खुराफात होगी, यूनियनबाजी होगी । मै रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूगा । कि एच० ए० एल०, कानपुर को कोई ऐसी प्रोजेक्ट दी जाये, जिस पर वहा अगले बीस साल तक काम हो सके ।

1924 के कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड ऐक्ट मे 1937 मे कुछ एमेंडमेंट किया गया था । वहा स्वय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने अहमदाबाद मे कहा था—वहा श्री मोहन धारिया मौजूद थे—कि केन्टोनमेंट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत इलैक्टिड मेम्बर्ज को बहुत कम पावर्ज दी गई है । उनको पावर्स देने की बात उन्होने कही थी कि इनको और पावर दी जाय । हमारा यह सुझाव है कि कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के एलेक्टेड मेम्बरो को और ज्यादा पावर दी जाय जिस से कि वह अपना काम अच्छी तरह से कर सक ।

आर्डिनेंस एक्विपमेंट फैक्ट्रीज जो है वह डी० जी० ओ० एफ० के अन्तर्गत आती है और सकडों साल से ये फैक्ट्रिया एक साथ काम कर रही है । राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है कि इन का काम सचारु रूप से चले इसके लिए इन फैक्ट्रियों को डी०जी०ओ०

[श्री मनोहर लाल]

एफ० से अलग कर दिया जाय और उन को अलग करने की बात चल रही है। प्रोफेसर शेरसिंह जो राज्य रक्षा मंत्री है उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी हम इस पर विचार कर रहे है और यह स्टेटसको मेन्टेन किया जा रहा है। हमारा निवेदन है कि इन फैक्ट्रियों मे जो भी कपडे या जो भी सामान बनता है वह ऐसा नही है कि सुरक्षा के कामां मे न आता हो। हमारे कानपुर के अन्दर ही या और दूसरी जगहों पर भी पानी पर तैरते हुए जो पुल है वह बनाए जाते है या इसी तरह से चमडे के बहुत से ऐसे कपडे बनते है जो कि सेना के जो जवान बरफ म काम करते हैं और लडाई लडते है वह पहनते है। अगर ये चीजे दूसरी जगह बनाई जायेगी तो हमे विश्वास है कि ये ठीक नही बनेगी। अगर इन को अलग कर दिया जायगा तो चूकि ये आर्डिनस एक्विपमेट फैक्ट्रीज एक दूसरे से कनेक्टड है, क्यो कि जो सामान एक जगह बनता है उसके पार्टस दूसरी जगह बनते है, इसलिए अलग करने से कठिनाई पैदा होगी। हमारा यह निवेदन है कि इन को अलग न किया जाय।

आटो पिन्स जो गाजियाबाद मे है उस को करोडों रुपये के आर्डर दिए जाते है जब कि एच० ए० एल० हमारे बेकार पडे हुए है। हम निवेदन करेग कि आटो पिन्स जिस को कि ब्लैक लिस्ट कर देना चाहिए, उसको जो करोडा रुपये के आडर दिए जाते है वह न देकर हमारे एच० ए० एल० जो है जिन को कि काम नही मिलता है, उनको वह आर्डर दिए जाय किस से वे उस काम को कर सके।

मुझे कहना तो बहुत था, लेकिन चूंकि समय नही है इसलिए मैं समाप्त कर रहा हू।

MR CHAIRMAN : The Hon Defence Minister

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) I am thankful to the Members of the House for participating in the debate on Defence Budget I am thankful to them for keeping the debate at a high level Defence is a subject which should remain above all Party considerations and it is generally the maturity of the nation which has been reflected here in the House during this debate, that Defence is the concern of all Parties, and party considerations should not be brought into this

While considering the defence of any country, the situation not only in that country and not only on the border but the world situation as a whole has to be taken into consideration Several Members have thrown light on this aspect of the defence of the country

I will briefly mention that India stands for peace Perhaps India is the only country in the world that at no time has gone out of the border with sword and fire to subjugate any other country We will always try to maintain that record India is not an expansionist country India does not believe in aggression We will strive our best for peace in the world we will strive our best to maintain friendly relations with all our neighbouring countries But at the same time, we will have to keep adequate preparedness in order to meet any contingency when the honour of the country and its security are challenged That is the general approach of the Defence Ministry

As I have said we will continue the debate tomorrow, and I will go into all the aspects tomorrow

MR CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 00 A M tomorrow.

18 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 28, 1979/Chaitra 7, 1901 (Saka)

G MGIPND—M—9 L S.—8-6-79—880